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THE
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

As First President of the United States,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

April 29th, 30th, and May 1st, 1889.

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OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

WITH HISTORICAL SKETCHES

BY

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN,

SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE.

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# THE INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Condensed by the author from the initial article in the illustrated series  
on the Inauguration Centennial in the *Century Magazine* for April.

THE Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States adjourned in Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1787. Three days later a draft of the Constitution was placed in the hands of the Continental Congress with the request that it should be submitted for ratification to the several states, and that when Congress had received the approval of nine states a day should be named on which Presidential electors should be chosen by the States, and a day when the electors should meet to vote for President. But the formation of the Constitution was not the final act in the struggle for independence and constitutional government. A contest, at times bitter and uncompromising, must be fought out before the Constitution could be adopted, and the first President of the United States inaugurated.

The battle at once began in Congress with Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, and the delegation from New York opposed to ratification. But after a discussion of eight days Congress voted to submit the Constitution to the States. The people were now divided into Federalists and Anti-Federalists, according to their approval or disapproval of the Constitution. In December, 1787, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey adopted the Constitution, and Georgia and Connecticut followed the next month. The Anti-Federalists in Massachusetts were most numerous. In the State Convention, presided over by Governor Hancock, sat Samuel Adams, of town-meeting fame, and the three representatives of Massachusetts at the late Convention in Philadelphia: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King and Caleb Strong. But by a vote of one hundred and eighty-seven to one hundred and sixty-eight, Massachusetts adopted the Constitution with the suggestion that certain amendments be added. Henceforth the name Federal Street was given to Long Lane, where stood the meeting-house in Boston occupied by the Convention. The seventh and eighth states to enter the Union under the Constitution were Maryland and South Carolina, and the glory of being the ninth belongs to New Hampshire.\* But jubilant as were the Federalists, it seemed impossible to form the new government without the aid of the great States of Virginia and New York. When the State Convention met in the

"Old Dominion," Patrick Henry stood at the head of the opposition. He preferred a confederacy of states to a monarchy toward which he thought the new Government would lean. He "saw\* poison" under the wings of the Constitution. He was supported in his opposition by James Monroe, afterward President of the United States, and by John Tyler, the father of one, and Benjamin Harrison, the ancestor of two Presidents of the United States. But the following of James Madison, John Marshall and Edmund Pendleton was too strong to be overcome, and Virginia ratified the Constitution by a vote of eighty-nine to seventy-nine. All eyes were now turned toward New York. The bitterest opponent of the Constitution was George Clinton, the powerful Governor, and when the State Convention met at Poughkeepsie his supporters were largely in the majority and they were determined to move heaven and earth to keep New York out of the new government; but mere members were nothing against the devoted patriotism of John Jay and the matchless genius of Alexander Hamilton. Moreover, the great Federal demonstration in New York City on the 23d of July, 1788, had much to do with the adoption, three days later, at Poughkeepsie, of the Constitution by the State of New York.† New York was brought into the Union by so close a vote as thirty to twenty-seven. Next to Washington, belonged to Madison, Jay and Hamilton, the authors of the Federalist, the victory of Federalism over Anti-Federalism.

Meanwhile, the requisite number of states having adopted the Constitution, Congress reported an act for putting the new government into operation.‡ It was decided that the Presidential electors should be chosen on the first Wednesday in January, of 1789, that the electors should choose a President on the first Wednesday in February and that the two Houses of Congress should assemble in New York, on the first Wednesday in March. The last days of the old Congress were now numbered.

\* Cook's "Virginia" (American Commonwealth series), pp. 475, 476.

† "History of the Society of the Cincinnati in New York State," by John Schuyler, p. 274.

‡ Sept. 13th, 1788, "History of the Life and Times of James Madison," by Wm. C. Rives, Vol. II, pp. 633-637.

\* "The Critical Period of American History," by John Fiske, Chap. vii.

It had been kept barely alive during the winter of 1788-89—sometimes less than half a dozen members being in the city.\* In fact, the last real meeting had taken place October 10th, 1788.† It was, indeed, a Rump Congress. After the 1st of January there was never a quorum present. From a letter‡ written from New York, on the 2d of March, by the Postmaster General Ebenezer Hazard, to the "Honorable Major-General Gates at Traveler's Rest," § are taken these words:

"There has been no Congress since the commencement of the present federal year; but it is expected that a sufficient number to form an House will meet to-day. As the new Constitution will take place on Wednesday they will have but two days to sit."

There was certainly one man ready to sit in the old Congress on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d of March. His name was John Gardiner, of Rhode Island, a State which, with North Carolina, refused to ratify the Constitution. On Wednesday, March 4th, Gardiner "found himself the only living member of a departed body and returned to Newport, a delegate to a power that was no longer known."|| Yet the old Congress died hard. Fisher Ames, sitting in the new Congress, did not know "whether the old government was dead or the new one alive. God deliver us speedily," he wrote,¶ "from this puzzling state, or prepare my will, if it subsists much longer, for I am in a fever to think of it." But the "know ye" and "paper money gentry" of infatuated Rhode Island continued to worship the ghost of Anti-Federalism by choosing delegates to the old Congress as late as May of '89.\*\* "The analogy between the fate of the old Continental money," said a newspaper correspondent of the day,†† "and that of the old Congress who made it, is striking. The former began and completed the Revolution, so did the latter; and if the former somewhat depreciated, did not the latter also? As the former had no funds or internal strength in its Constitution to support itself in a day of trial, so the bane of the latter was of a similar nature. The former lived to see itself neglected by those it had served, so did the latter. Alike in their lives they were not dissimilar in their deaths. As the former had a calm and easy exit, so the latter ex-

pired without a groan; and as the latter died without hope of resuscitation, so may the old Continental be set down among lost cases."

At sunset on the evening of March 3d the old Confederation was fired out by thirteen guns from the Fort opposite Bowling Green in New York, and on Wednesday, the fourth, the new era was ushered in by the firing of eleven guns in honor of the eleven States that had adopted the Constitution.\* The States of Rhode Island and North Carolina were now severed from the American Union, and were as independent of each other as England and France. "All sea captains," said a Providence newspaper,† "belonging to this State will sail under the sole protection of the State of Rhode Island, having no claim to the flag of the United States; for the eleven confederated States are, in fact, the United States."‡

Not only were guns fired and bells rung on the morning of March 4th, but at noon and at sunset eleven more guns were fired and the bells were rung for an hour.§ The citizens of New York were happy. The new Constitution was considered a "sheet anchor of commerce and prop of Freedom";|| and it was thought "Congress would again thrive, the farmer meet immediately a ready market for his produce, manufacturers flourish, and peace and prosperity adorn our land."¶ "After a long night of political apprehension" was at length seen "the dawn of national happiness."\*\*

But where was the expected quorum? Only eight Senators and thirteen Representatives put in an appearance at twelve o'clock, the hour of meeting. The Senators from New Hampshire were John Langdon and Paine Wingate. Langdon was fifty years old, and was made President of the Senate†† till the arrival of John Adams. He had been a member of the Continental Congress and of the Constitutional Convention and a Governor of New Hampshire. A Revolutionary patriot, he had pledged his plate and the proceeds of seventy hog-heads of tobacco to render possible General Stark's victory at Bennington. Paine Wingate was fifty, a graduate of Harvard, a Congregational minister, and a member of the old Congress. His letters

\* *Massachusetts Centinel*, March 14th; also, *Maryland Journal* and *Baltimore Advertiser*, March 13th, 1789.

† *The United States Chronicle*, March 5th, 1789.

‡ "At the first Convention in North Carolina the Constitution was not ratified; but at a second Convention, held in November, 1789, it was adopted by a majority of more than two to one, the vote being 193 in the affirmative and 75 in the negative. The Legislature of Rhode Island, during the session in September, had sent an address to 'The President, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Eleven United States of America in Congress assembled,' in which were contained explanations of the course pursued by that State in not adopting the Constitution."—Spark's "Washington," Vol. X, p. 67.

§ *Massachusetts Centinel*, March 14th, 1789.

|| *New York Packet*, March 6th, 1789.

¶ *Daily Advertiser*, March 5th, 1789.

\*\* *Columbian Magazine*, May, 1789.

†† He "presided with great dignity and propriety."—*Salem Mercury*, April 14th.

\* Griswold's "Republican Court," p. 113.

† "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor, Vol. VII, p. 267.

‡ Original owned by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York.

§ The country seat of General Gates, in Berkeley County, Virginia. His New York residence was "Rose Hill," about East Twentieth Street and East River—the name of the upper of the three Stayvesant farms. Before the Revolution the farm passed to the de Lanceys, while the head of that family was Chief-Justice. A church in East Twenty-eighth Street is to-day called "The Rose Hill Methodist Church."

|| *Herald of Freedom*, Feb. 10th and March 17th, 1789, and *Massachusetts Spy*, March 19th, 1789.

¶ Letter of March 25th, 1789, to George Richard Minot, of Boston.

\*\* *Herald of Freedom*, May 12th, 1789.

†† *New Jersey Journal and Political Intelligencer*, April 22d, 1789.



from New York to his brother-in-law, Timothy Pickering, show him to be a patriotic statesman. He survived all of the United States Senators of 1789. Langdon left Portsmouth on the sixteenth of February, and after being escorted out of town several miles, where a collation was served, he proceeded on his journey to New York. Four days later he and Wingate passed through Worcester.

The only Senator from Massachusetts present at the opening of Congress was Caleb Stroug, forty-four years old, graduate of Harvard College, lawyer, member of the Massachusetts Legislature during the Revolution, member of the great Convention of 1787, afterward eight years United States Senator and ten years Governor of the old Commonwealth. When he left his home at Northampton to go to New York his neighbors appeared before his door at sunrise and escorted him in sleighs to Springfield. Tristram Dalton, the other Senator from Massachusetts, was also a Harvard graduate, fifty-one years of age, and a lawyer. He was prevented by illness from leaving home until early in April of 1789. He represented Massachusetts in the Senate nearly two years, and was succeeded in 1791 by George Cabot.

Connecticut's two Senators, William Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth, were both present at the opening of Congress. Johnson was sixty-one, a graduate of Yale and a brilliant scholar, lawyer and orator. As a representative of Connecticut in the Convention of the Colonies in New York in 1765, he wrote most of the Remonstrance against the Parliament of Great Britain. In 1766 he represented Connecticut in England, where he received from the University of Oxford the degree of Doctor of Laws. While a member of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia he first proposed the organization of the Senate as a distinct body. While Senator of the United States he held the position of President of Columbia College and presided at the annual Commencement of the college in St. Paul's Church, a week after the inauguration of Washington. Oliver Ellsworth, a student at Yale and a graduate of Princeton, a lawyer of forty-three, a member of the Continental Congress, one of the framers of the Constitution, and later Chief-Justice of the United States, was a gentleman remarkable for his intellectual gifts and absolute purity of character. John Adams called him the firmest pillar of Washington's whole Administration. He organized the judiciary of the United States.

The sixth Senator present was Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, fifty-six years old, a signer of the Declaration, a framer of the Constitution. During the Revolution and the years immediately succeeding it his services in rendering financial aid to the Government were invaluable. "I want money," said Morris during the war to a Quaker friend, "for the use of the army." "What security can thee give?" asked the lender. "My note and my honor," responded Morris. "Robert, thee shall have it," was the

prompt reply. Morris's colleague in the Senate was William Maclay. He was fifty-two, was born in Pennsylvania, and had married a daughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. He was a lawyer and held various offices of trust in the State of Pennsylvania. But he is best known for his "Sketches of Debate," one of the few books that give an insight into the character of the Congress of 1789.

The only Southern State represented in the Senate at the opening of Congress was Georgia, in the person of William Few, a man of forty-one, a Revolutionary officer, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and a member of the Federal Convention.

Of the thirteen members of the House present, the delegates from Massachusetts and Connecticut were the most distinguished: George Thacher, Fisher Ames, George Leonard, Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Huntington, Jonathan Trumbull, and Jeremiah Wadsworth. George Thacher, a Harvard man of thirty-five, had been a member of the old Congress. Fisher Ames entered Harvard College when twelve years old and the first Congress under the Constitution at thirty-one. He was the brilliant orator and leader in debate. George Leonard graduated from Harvard and was sixty years old. Elbridge Gerry, a Harvard graduate of forty-five, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Constitutional Convention, later an Ambassador to France, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice-President of the United States, was listened to with the utmost confidence in the Congress of 1789, when he spoke on the great financial questions of the day. Benjamin Huntington was a Yale man of fifty-three and a member of the old Congress. Jeremiah Wadsworth had also been a member of the Continental Congress. Jonathan Trumbull was a graduate of Harvard College, was forty-nine years old, had a good record in the Revolution, was the son of the old war governor, "Brother Jonathan," and became Speaker of the House, United States Senator, and Governor of his native State. Of Pennsylvania's four representatives present Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, president of the State Convention of Pennsylvania which ratified the Constitution, was thirty-nine and was soon to be elected the first Speaker. His brother, Peter Muhlenberg, was forty-three, was ordained in England by the Bishop of London, and at the end of the Revolution was a major-general. Thomas Hartley, of Pennsylvania, a colonel in the Revolution and a lawyer; Daniel Hiester, also of Pennsylvania; Alexander White, of Virginia, a member of the Continental Congress; and Thomas Tudor Tucker of South Carolina, likewise a delegate of the old Congress, completed the list of representatives in their seats at the opening of Congress.

The Senate waited from day to day for more members to appear, and on the 11th of March addressed a circular

letter to the absentees, urging their immediate presence in New York. A similar summons was sent out a week later. The first Senator to respond was William Paterson, of New Jersey, forty-four years old, a graduate of Princeton College, a lawyer, a governor of his state for three years, and afterward for thirteen years one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia he was the author of the New Jersey plan for the preservation of the sovereignty of the States in the new Government. On the 21st of March, or two days after Paterson's arrival, Richard Bassett, of Delaware, took his seat in the Senate. A member of the Continental Congress, of the Annapolis Convention, of the Constitutional Convention, he afterward became Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas and Governor of his native state. He was the great-grandfather of Thomas F. Bayard. Jonathan Elmer, of New Jersey, forty-four years old, and an eminent physician, was prevented by illness from taking his seat in the Senate until the 28th of March. Before leaving home a banquet was given him by the gentlemen of his county.

Though Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, left Baltimore March 2d he did not arrive in New York until Sunday, April 5th, so difficult was the traveling. In fact, the great quantity of ice in the rivers to the southward of New York made the passage of boats across them dangerous, and was one of the reasons for the tardiness of gentlemen from the South. Indeed, a Congressman was obliged to go nearly a hundred miles up one of the rivers before he could cross on the ice. Lee's arrival in Congress was notable for two things: because he was the twelfth Senator—enough to make a quorum—and because he was a man of the greatest distinction. He was fifty-seven years old. He received a classical education in England. As a member of the House of Burgesses he made a brilliant speech opposing the institution of slavery. He became famous in 1766, under the leadership of Patrick Henry. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1774. In 1775, as chairman of the committee, he drew up the commission and instructions to George Washington as Commander-in-Chief. In 1776 he moved the great Declaration of Independence. He afterward signed the Articles of Confederation. He was president of one of the Continental Congresses and served on all the important committees in most of the other Congresses under the Confederation. He was not a member of the Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, and he was opposed to the Constitution of the United States because he thought it would destroy the independence of the states. But it was a noble patriotism that inspired him to accept the position of Senator, and he introduced certain amendments to the Constitution that seemed to remove much of the threatened danger.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives had likewise

formed a quorum. Of the 59 members 17 were needed besides the 13 present on the first day to make the required quorum of 30. Let us look at these seventeen.

On the day after the opening Nicholas Gilman, of New Hampshire, Benjamin Goodhue, of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman and Jonathan Sturges, of Connecticut, and Henry Wynkoop, of Pennsylvania, made their appearance. Gilman had been in the old Congress the two previous years and was only twenty-seven—the youngest member present. Goodhue, a Harvard man of forty-one, represented the Essex District, and was afterward United States Senator. Roger Sherman, of New Haven, began life as a shoemaker, and was sixty-eight years old. He was the only man who had signed the four great state papers of his day—the Articles of Association of the Congress of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States. Wynkoop and Sturges, the latter a Yale man of forty-nine, had both been in the old Congress.

On Saturday, March 14th, three Virginians—James Madison, John Page and Richard Bland Lee—took their seats in the House. The most notable of them all—in fact, the leader of the House—was James Madison, a Princeton graduate of thirty-eight. The services he rendered in the formation of the Constitution of the United States can never be forgotten. Patrick Henry had kept him out of the Senate, but he was of more value to the country where he now was. A week after the organization of the House he introduced a resolution regarding the revenue, in order to rescue "the trade of the country in some degree," he said, "from its present anarchy."

Following Madison came straggling into the House through the remainder of the month other members in the following order: Andrew Moore, of Virginia; Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey; William Smith, of Maryland; Josiah Parker, of Virginia; George Gale, of Maryland; Theodorick Bland, of Virginia; James Schureman, of New Jersey, and Thomas Scott of Pennsylvania. The most distinguished of them all was Elias Boudinot, forty-nine years old, Commissary-General of the prisoners during the Revolution, one of the presidents of the old Congress, and widely known at the beginning of the present century as a philanthropist and the President of the American Bible Society.

On Wednesday, the 1st of April, the House of Representatives formed a quorum and immediately proceeded to the transaction of business, the most important of which was the counting of electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.\* George Washington of Virginia was the unanimous choice for President, having received sixty-nine, or the total number of votes cast. The next highest number, or thirty-four votes, were cast for John Adams of Massachusetts, and

\* April 6th.



he was declared elected Vice-President of the United States.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 7th—the day after the counting of the votes—Sylvanus Bourne “set out in a packet-boat, with a fair wind and a brisk gale, for Boston,” bearing official notification of election to John Adams and letters and dispatches to gentlemen and newspapers in Massachusetts. Late Wednesday evening the packet, under the command of Captain Fairbanks, arrived at Warwick Neck, in Rhode Island; and by traveling overland the rest of the journey Sylvanus Bourne was able to reach Braintree at six o'clock on Thursday evening, making the journey from New York in fifty hours—express time indeed one hundred years ago. The following Monday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Adams started for New York, not forgetting to take with him an elegant suit of broadcloth, manufactured in Hartford, in which to make his appearance as Vice-President of the United States. A troop of horse came out from Boston to serve as an escort, and in returning through Dorchester with Mr. Adams the party was saluted with a “Federal discharge” of artillery. On the arrival of the procession at the fortification gates of Boston the bells began to ring, and a large body of gentlemen on horseback met Mr. Adams and accompanied him to the residence of Governor Hancock, where a collation was served. Here there was another discharge of artillery, and the citizens “with loud huzzas” testified their appreciation of “the great republican virtues” of John Adams. At half-past one the Vice-President entered his carriage and continued his journey under military escort. The procession was indeed imposing, and included an advanced corps of uniformed horse, a hundred and fifty gentlemen on horseback, the Middlesex Horse, the Roxbury Blues, forty carriages containing the Governor, the French and Dutch consuls, the President of Harvard College, and other gentlemen of distinction. At Charlestown he was welcomed with another “Federal discharge” of cannon, and in passing through Cambridge, Watertown, Sudbury and other towns he received proofs of the highest consideration. Though a part of the procession that started at Boston dropped off at Cambridge, and other parts at points beyond, the military escort, with frequent changes, accompanied Mr. Adams, under orders of the Governor, through the Counties of Middlesex and Worcester. The next day, Tuesday, April 14th, Mr. Adams passed through Worcester, where he received the customary salute of eleven guns and dined at the United States Arms. On Wednesday he left Springfield behind him, and on Thursday reached Hartford, where “an escort of the principal gentlemen in town, the ringing of bells, and the attention of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Corporation marked the Federalism of the citizens and their high respect for the distinguished patriot and statesman.” At six o'clock

Friday morning President Stiles and the professors and tutors of Yale College, the clergymen, and a large body of the citizens of New Haven assembled at the State House steps and went up the Hartford road six miles to meet Mr. Adams and escorted him into town amid the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. Though Mr. Adams tarried but a short time in New Haven he was presented at the City Tavern with the “diplomatic freedom” of the city by Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., who, the previous day at a meeting of citizens, had been especially commissioned to prepare the diploma. The same escort accompanied the Vice-President three miles out of New Haven. He was attended by the Light Horse of Westchester County from the Connecticut line to King's Bridge; and here he was met by more troops, many members of Congress, and citizens in carriages and on horseback, who amid the firing of salutes escorted him to the house of Hon. John Jay, at 52 Broadway, near the corner of Exchange Place, where he arrived about four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, April 20th. But John Adams's permanent residence in New York was the celebrated mansion located on Richmond Hill,\* afterward the residence of Aaron Burr at the time he killed Alexander Hamilton, and subsequently bought by John Jacob Astor. The Mayor and Corporation called to congratulate the Vice-President the morning succeeding his arrival in town. He was next waited upon by Caleb Strong of Massachusetts and Ralph Izard of South Carolina, who, in behalf of the Senate, escorted him to the Senate Chamber to take the oath of office. “I was in New York,” said John Randolph of Virginia forty years afterward, “when John Adams took his seat as Vice-President. I recollect I was a schoolboy at the time, attending the lobby of Congress when I ought to have been at school. I remember the manner in which my brother was spurned by the coachman of the then Vice-President for coming too near the arms emblazoned on the sentcheon of the vice-regal carriage.” Senator Langdon of New Hampshire, the president *pro tempore* of the Senate, met the Vice-President on the floor of the Senate, and after congratulating him conducted him to the chair, where the Vice-President delivered his inaugural address.

Meanwhile Charles Thomson had been executing a commission vastly more important than that performed by Sylvanus Bourne. He proceeded to Mt. Vernon to inform George Washington that he had been elected President of the United States. Washington started for New York immediately.† He had scarcely left his home before he was met by his neighbors and friends of Alexandria, who escorted him into town and gave him an early dinner at Mr. Wise's tavern. The thirteen toasts that were drunk at the dinner seemed to tell the history of the

\* Near Lispenard's Meadows, corner Varick and Van Dam Streets.

† April 16th.

times. "The King of France," "The Federal Constitution—may it be fairly tried," "The Memory of those Martyrs who fell in Vindicating the Rights of America," "American Manufacturers," "American Ladies—may their manners accord with the spirit of the present Government," were a few of the sentiments expressed. "Farewell," said the Mayor in behalf of the people of Alexandria. "Go and make a grateful people happy—a people who will be doubly grateful when they contemplate this recent sacrifice for their interests." Washington's emotions could with difficulty be concealed. "Unutterable sensations," said he in closing his reply, "must, then, be left to more expressive silence, while from an aching heart I bid you all, my affectionate friends and kind neighbors, farewell."

From Alexandria to Georgetown the President was attended by his neighbors and friends and even by children—a company that did "more honor to a man" (so reads a letter of the day from Georgetown) "than all the triumphs that Rome ever beheld; and the person honored is more illustrious than any monarch on the globe." The gentlemen of Georgetown met Washington on the banks of the Potomac and accompanied him north until they met the gentlemen from Baltimore. Some miles out of Baltimore, the next day, a large body of citizens on horseback met the Presidential party, and "under a discharge of cannon" Washington was conducted "through crowds of admiring spectators" to Mr. Grant's tavern. At six o'clock he received an address of welcome and was accorded a public reception. Instead of a dinner, for which it was impossible to arrange on such short notice, an invitation to supper was accepted. He retired at a little after ten o'clock, and at half-past five the next morning (Saturday\*) he left Baltimore, as he had entered it, amid the firing of artillery. After being conducted seven miles north he alighted from his carriage and insisted that his mounted escort should return home.

He was met on the borders of Delaware on Sunday by a company from Wilmington, where, instead of illuminating the houses, as some wished, even if it was Sunday evening, "the decoration of a vessel in the Delaware opposite to Market Street was substituted." Before leaving Wilmington, the next morning, Washington received an address from the Burgesses and Common Council of the borough. Delaware saw its guest to the Pennsylvania line.

Philadelphia had been preparing a royal welcome. The State authorities had appropriated a thousand dollars to defray the expenses of a military escort. Thomas Mifflin, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State; Richard Peters, Speaker of the Legislature, and the old City Troop of Horse of Philadelphia proceeded as far as the Delaware line. Other troops fol-

lowed, and early Monday morning, when Washington was met, he received the customary salutes and congratulations, and was escorted to Chester, where all breakfasted and rested two hours. On leaving Chester, Washington ordered his carriage to the rear of the line and mounted a beautiful white horse. Charles Thomson and Colonel Humphreys, also on horseback, were near him. As the procession advanced it received large accessions, including a body of Philadelphia citizens, at whose head was the patriot and soldier, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory.

At Gray's Ferry, on the Schuylkill, the point next reached, the scene was indeed imposing. The most elaborate preparations had been made. Triumphal arches decorated with laurel and other evergreens; on one side eleven flags with the names of the eleven States that had adopted the Constitution; other flags with mottoes like "The Rising Empire," "The New Era," "Don't Tread on Me!" "May Commerce Flourish"; boats in the river gayly trimmed with flags; the cheering of the assembled thousands as the illustrious Washington came down the hill, about noon, to the ferry—all made the scene a memorable one. When Washington passed under one of the arches a wreath of laurel was lowered upon his brow by Angelica Peale, the young daughter of the artist of the Revolution, Charles Willson Peale.\* At least twenty thousand people lined the road from Gray's Ferry to Philadelphia, and everywhere the President was saluted with "Long live George Washington!" "Long live the Father of his People!" The procession swelled as he approached the city. There were three regular discharges of thirteen rounds each from the artillery. Salutes were also fired from the beautifully decorated ship "Alliance" and a Spanish merchantman moored in the river. As the procession moved down Market Street the bells of Christ Church were rung. Amid unbounded joy Washington was conducted to the historic City Tavern, on Second above Walnut Street, where a banquet was given him. At the tavern, where were gathered, in 1774, the members of the first Continental Congress, now came, besides distinguished citizens, "all the clergy and respectable strangers in the city" to honor the man they loved. "A band of music played during the whole time of the dinner," says one of the newspaper accounts. Three of the fourteen toasts were to "His Most Christian Majesty, our great and good Ally,"† "His Catholic Majesty,"‡ and "The United Netherlands." Nearly every institution in the city presented Washington with an address before he left town, at ten o'clock the next morning.

The city troops intended to escort him to Trenton; but as the morning was rainy, Washington insisted upon

\* Related, in 1858, to Benson J. Lossing by Miss Peale's brother, Rembrandt Peale.

† Louis XVI, King of France.

‡ Charles IV, King of Spain.



declining that honor, for he would not drive in his carriage while the troops on horseback were exposed to the rain. The clouds, however, broke about noon, and at two o'clock the party were taken across the Delaware River at Co. vin's Ferry. At the Trenton landing he was met by a distinguished party of citizens, a troop of horse, and a company of infantry, and escorted amid the booming of cannon and the huzzas of the people into Trenton village. Horses were provided for Washington and his suite. A memorable sight greeted the procession at the bridge at Assunpink Creek, over which Washington had retreated during the Revolutionary War to fall on the British forces at Princeton. A triumphal arch twenty feet wide and supported by thirteen columns, all entwined with evergreens, was raised over the bridge, upon which was inscribed, in large gilt letters: "The Defender of the Mothers will also Protect their Daughters."

Over this inscription, on a square ornamented with evergreens and flowers, were those historic dates, "December 23th, 1776—January 2d, 1777," and on the summit was a large sunflower designed to express the motto, "To you alone."\* The evening before the ball that had just been given at Princeton, the ladies—among whom was Mrs. Annis Stockton, widow of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and sister of Elias Boudinot—had determined to greet in a beautiful and affectionate manner President Washington. The ladies stood at the end of the bridge which Washington first approached, and in front of them were their daughters, in white dresses decorated with leaves and chaplets of flowers. Six of them held baskets of flowers in their hands. When the President was near, the ladies sang the following ode:

"Welcome, mighty chief, once more!  
Welcome to this grateful shore!  
Now no mercenary foe  
Aims again the fatal blow,  
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

"Virgins fair and matrons grave,  
Those thy conquering arms did save,  
Build for thee triumphal bowers.  
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers,  
Strew your hero's way with flowers!"

During the singing of the last two lines the ground in front of the President was strewn with flowers by the young ladies. Washington stopped his horse. The scene was beautiful, and many were affected to tears.

Washington dined at Samuel Henry's City Tavern, in Trenton, and drove to Princeton late in the afternoon, to spend the night, it is supposed, with the President of the college, the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, not forgetting to write a note of thanks to the young ladies of Trenton.

At eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, April 23d,

\* This same arch was placed in front of the State House when Lafayette visited Trenton in 1824, and part of the arch is still preserved.

Washington left Princeton under military escort and took the old road to New Brunswick,\* where he was met by the war Governor, William Livingston,† who drove with him to Woodbridge, where Wednesday night was passed. Thursday, April 23d, was an eventful day to Washington. At Bridgeton his military escort was augmented, and as he approached Elizabethtown, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, he received "a Federal salute from the cannon" and stopped at the public-house of Samuel Smith, where he received the congratulations of the town and the Committee of Congress. Here he breakfasted, and then waited upon the Congressional Committee at the residence of Elias Boudinot, chairman of the Committee. From Dr. Boudinot's house he proceeded to Elizabethtown Point under a large civic and military escort, which included companies from Newark and vicinity. At Elizabethtown Point Washington stepped aboard a magnificent barge which had been made to convey him up the bay to New York. The boat cost between two hundred and three hundred pounds and was rowed by thirteen masters of vessels dressed in white uniforms and black caps ornamented with fringes. Commodore James Nicholson‡ was commander and Thomas Randall acted as cockswain. In the President's barge and the six others accompanying were the Congressional Committee, John Langdon, Charles Carroll and William Samuel Johnson of the Senate; Elias Boudinot, Theodorick Bland, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Egbert Benson and John Lawrence of the House; Chancellor Livingston; John Jay, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Samuel Osgood, Arthur Lee, and Walter Livingston, Commissioners of the Treasury; General Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Ebenezer Hazard, Postmaster-General; Colonel Nicholas Fish, Adjutant-General of the forces of New York State; Richard Varick, Recorder of the city, and other dignitaries. A discharge of artillery was given on the embarkation of the President at twelve o'clock.

As the barge drew up to Murray Wharf, near the Coffee House, about three o'clock Thursday afternoon, cannons were again fired, the bells of the city began to ring and continued for half an hour. Washington was dressed in a plain suit, consisting of a blue coat and buff waistcoat and breeches.

Miss Quincy, looking out of a window in a store on the wharf, wrote:

"Carpets were spread to the carriage prepared for him, but he preferred walking through the crowded streets and was attended by Governor Clinton and many officers and gentlemen. He frequently bowed to the multitude and took off his hat to the ladies at the windows, who waved their handkerchiefs, threw flowers before him, and shed tears of joy and congratulations. The

\* Washington had intended to spend Tuesday night at Trenton and Wednesday night at New Brunswick. [Letter written by Washington to Committee of Congress, dated Philadelphia, April 20th, 1789.]

† Own cousin to Chancellor Livingston.

‡ Father-in-law of Senator William Few, of Georgia.

whole city was one scene of triumphal rejoicing. His name in every form of decoration appeared on the fronts of the houses,\* and the streets through which he passed to the Governor's mansion were ornamented with flags, silk banners of various colors, wreaths of flowers, and branches of evergreens. Never did any one enjoy such a triumph as Washington, who, indeed, 'read his history in a nation's eyes.'"

The procession, headed by Colonel Morgan Lewis, consisted of music, a troop of horse, artillery officers off duty, the grenadiers that served as a guard of honor to the President, the Governor and officers of the state, the Congressional Committee, the Mayor and Corporation, the clergy, the French and Spanish Ambassadors, and citizens. The whole passed through Queen Street,† by Governor Clinton's house at the foot of Cedar Street, and stopped at the Franklin House, which had been fitted up as a residence for Washington.‡ From seven till nine o'clock in the evening, while Washington was dining with a distinguished company at Governor Clinton's house, the city was brilliantly illuminated. The day had indeed been a glorious one. On all sides was heard the expression, "Well, he deserves it all!" and many who were in the crowd said that "they should now die contented, nothing being wanted to complete their happiness, previous to this auspicious period, but the sight of the Savior of his Country."§ It had been "a day of extravagant joy."

Of the 23d of April Washington wrote in his diary:

"The display of boats which attended and joined us on this occasion, some with vocal and some with instrumental music on board, the decorations of the ships, the roar of cannon, and the

\* "God Bless your Reign," etc.

† Now Pearl Street—in 1759 a mile and a half in length, and with buildings from four to six stories high. It was considered a remarkable fact at that time, as the Rev. Manasseh Cutler wrote, that the sides of Queen Street within the posts were "laid principally with free stone, sufficiently wide for three persons to walk abreast." (Cutler's "Life," Vol. I, p. 306.)

‡ This house was owned by Samuel Osgood, one of the Treasury Commissioners, and was until 1856, when the building was taken down, at the junction of Cherry and Pearl Streets on Franklin Square. The Franklin House had been occupied by the President of the old Congress, but had been fitted up by order of the new Congress for Washington. For particulars regarding Osgood see "History of the City of New York," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Vol. II, p. 330. Washington occupied, in 1790, a house on Broadway, near Bowling Green, which had been used by the French Ambassador and was called the McComb House, and subsequently the Mansion House and Bunker's Hotel.

Washington's Diary, February 1st, 1790: "Agreed on Saturday last to take Mr. McComb's house, lately occupied by the Minister of France, for one year from and after the 1st of May next, and would go into it immediately if Mr. Otto, the present possessor, could be accommodated; and this day sent my secretary to examine the rooms to see how my furniture could be adapted to the respective apartments."

Colonel John May's Journal, April 22d, 1788: "Went to see a pile of new buildings, nearly completed, belonging to a Mr. McComb, by far the finest buildings my eyes ever beheld, and I believe they excel any on the continent. In one of the entries I traveled up five flights of stairs the rail continuous from top to bottom. I still left one flight unexplored."

§ "Gazette of the United States," April 25th.

loud acclamations of the people which rent the skies as I walked along the streets, filled my mind with sensations as painful (considering the reverse of this scene, which may be the case after all my labors to do good) as they are pleasing."

The long-expected day was now at hand. The cornerstone was about to be placed on the structure the foundations of which had been laid thirteen years before. It was the 30th of April, 1789, and the first President of the United States was to take the oath of fidelity to the new Constitution. Crowds were pouring into New York "For nearly a fortnight," wrote Griswold, "the taverns and boarding-houses in the city had been thronged with visitors, and now every private house was filled with guests, from all parts of the Union, assembled to witness the imposing ceremonial which was to complete the organization of the Government. 'We shall remain here, even if we have to sleep in tents, as so many will have to do,' wrote Miss Bertha Ingersoll to Miss McKean; 'Mr. Williamson had promised to engage us rooms at Frances's,\* but that was jammed long ago, as was every other public house; and now, while we were waiting at Mrs. Vandervoort's, in Maiden Lane, till after dinner, two of our beaux are running about town determined to obtain the best places for us to stay at which can be opened for love, money or the most persuasive speeches.'"

With a discharge of artillery at sunrise, from old Fort George, near Bowling Green, began the ceremonies of the day. At nine the bells of the churches rang for half an hour, and the congregations gathered in their respective places of worship "to implore the blessings of Heaven upon their new Government, its favor and protection to the President, and success and acceptance to his Administration." The military were meanwhile preparing to parade, and at twelve o'clock marched before the President's house on Cherry Street. A part of the procession came direct from Federal Hall. Following Captain Stakes, with his troop of horse, were the "assistants"—General Samuel Blatchley Webb,† Colonel William S. Smith,

\* Frances Tavern built in 1710. In this house was instituted, in 1768, the New York Chamber of Commerce, with John Cruger as president, and the same place was Washington's headquarters in 1783. Here, too, Washington bade farewell to his officers, December 4th, 1783. The building is still standing at 101 Broad Street, corner of Pearl Street.

† Aide-de-camp to Generals Putnam and Washington, Colonel Third Connecticut Regiment, and one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. After the Revolutionary War General Webb settled in New York and lived at 25 Broadway, and "was a leader of fashion and one of the most elegant men of the day." David S. Jones told the late James Watson Webb that one of his "amusements as a boy was regularly and daily to watch Gouverneur Morris and General Samuel Webb make their appearance about midday from the fashionable barber-shop of this city, near Courtlandt Street, and with powdered hair and hats in hand commence their daily walk on the fashionable lounge which extended from Courtlandt Street to Morris Street on the west side of Broadway, the front of old Trinity being the point of attraction where the loungers most lingered." [Reminiscences of General Samuel B. Webb, by his son J. Watson Webb. Privately printed.]



Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Fish,\* Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, Major L'Enfant, Major Leonard Bleeker,† and Mr. John R. Livingston. Following the assistants were Egbert Benson, Fisher Ames, and Daniel Carroll, the Committee of the House of Representatives; Richard Henry Lee, Ralph Izard, and Tristram Dalton, the Committee of the Senate; John Jay, General Henry Knox, Samuel Osgood, Arthur Lee, Walter Livingston, the heads of the three great departments; and gentlemen in carriages and citizens on foot. The full procession left the Presidential mansion at half-past twelve o'clock and proceeded to Federal Hall via Queen Street,‡ Great Dock, and Broad Street. Colonel Morgan Lewis,§ as Grand Marshal, attended by Majors Van Horne and Jacob Morton as aides-de-camp, led the way. Then followed the troop of horse; the artillery; the two companies of grenadiers; a company of light infantry and the battalion men; a company in the full uniform of Scotch Highlanders, with the national music of the bagpipe; the sheriff, Robert Boyd, on horseback; the Senate Committee; the President, in a state coach, drawn by four horses, and attended by the assistants and civil officers; Colonel Humphreys and Tobias Lear,|| in the President's own carriage; the Committee of the House; Mr. Jay, General Knox, Chancellor Livingston; his Excellency the Count de Moustier, and his Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, the French and Spanish Ambassadors; other gentlemen of distinction, and a multitude of citizens. The two companies of grenadiers attracted much attention. One, composed of the tallest young men in the city, were dressed "in blue with red facings and gold-laced ornaments, cocked hats with white feathers, with waistcoats and breeches and white gaiters, or spatter-dashes, close buttoned from the shoe to the knee and covering the shoe-buckle. The second, or German company, wore blue coats with yellow waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters similar to those already described, and towering caps, cone-shaped and faced with black bear skin."

When the military, which amounted to "not more than

\* He was Major of the Second New York Regiment and brigade inspector, and "possessed to a high degree the confidence of Washington, Schuyler, Lafayette, and Hamilton, and with the army the character of an excellent disciplinarian and a gallant soldier." (John Schnyder's "The Society of the Cincinnati of New York," p. 202.) The inscription on the tablet to his memory in St. Mark's Church, New York City, is:

"NICHOLAS FISH,

Lieutenant-Colonel of the Army of the American Revolution.

Born August 28th, 1753; Died June 20th, 1833.

The Faithful Soldier of Christ and of his Country."

Colonel Fish was the father of Hon. Hamilton Fish.

† In battles of Long Island and Princeton, and at surrender of Yorktown.

‡ Now Pearl Street.

§ Born October 16th, 1754; died April 7th, 1844. A graduate of Princeton, student in the law office of John Jay, Revolutionary patriot, and afterwards Governor of New York. He was present at the fiftieth anniversary of Washington's inauguration in 1839, when the oration was delivered by John Quincy Adams, and the ode, sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," was written by William Cullen Bryant.

|| The President's private secretary.

five hundred men," and whose "appearance was quite pretty," arrived within two hundred yards of Federal Hall, at one o'clock, they were drawn up on each side, and Washington and the assistants and the gentlemen especially invited passed through the lines and proceeded to the Senate Chamber of the "Federal State House." The building had been crowded since ten o'clock, and when the Senate met at half-past eleven all was excitement. The minutest details were considered matters of gravest moment. In the most solemn manner John Adams said: "Gentlemen, I wish for the direction of the Senate. The President will, I suppose, address the Congress. How shall I behave? How shall we receive it? Shall it be standing or sitting?" Then began a long discussion. Richard Henry Lee had been in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords and before the King, and the result of his information was that "the Lords sat and the Commons stood on the delivery of the King's speech." Then Ralph Izard, who had also visited Parliament, made this "sagacious discovery, that the Commons stood because they had no seats to sit, on being arrived at the House of Lords." John Adams replied that he had been in Parliament too; but "there was always such a crowd and *ladies along*, he could not see how it was." Then the Senate drifted off into a discussion as to the manner of receiving the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and during the discussion the Speaker and the House arrived at the Senate door. Confusion reigned. Members left their seats. When Lee rose to speak again he could not be heard. At last the lower House entered the Senate Chamber, and there the two houses sat for an hour and ten minutes. The delay was owing to the Senate Committee, "Lee, Izard, and Dalton, who," said Senator Maelay, "had staid with us until the Speaker came in, instead of going to attend the President." At last the joint committee of the two houses, preceded by their chairman, introduced Washington, who advanced between the Senators and Representatives, bowing to each. He was at once conducted to the chair by John Adams. On the right were the Vice-President and the Senate, and on Washington's left the Speaker and the House of Representatives. The Vice-President then said that "the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States were ready to attend him to take the oath required by the Constitution, and that it would be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York." The President replied that he was ready to proceed, and was immediately conducted to the open gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, which looked out upon Broad Street.

Miss Eliza Quiney wrote:

"I was on the roof of the first house in Broad Street, which belonged to Captain Prince, the father of one of my school companions, and so near Washington that I could almost hear him



speak. The windows and the roofs of the houses were crowded, and in the streets the throng was so dense that it seemed as if one might literally walk on the heads of the people. The balcony of the hall was in full view of this assembled multitude. In the center of it was placed a table with a rich covering of red velvet, and upon this, on a crimson velvet cushion, lay a large and elegant Bible. This was all the paraphernalia for the august scene. All eyes were fixed upon the balcony, where at the appointed hour Washington entered, accompanied by the Chancellor of the State of New York, who was to administer the oath, by John Adams, Vice-President, Governor Clinton, and many other distinguished men. By the great body of the people he had probably never been seen except as a military hero. The first in war was now to be the first in peace. His entrance on the balcony was announced by universal shouts of joy and welcome. His appearance was most solemn and dignified. Advancing to the front of the balcony, he laid his hand on his heart, bowed several times, and then retired to an arm-chair near the table. The populace appeared to understand that the scene had overcome him, and were at once hushed in profound silence. After a few moments Washington arose and came forward. Chancellor Livingston read the oath, according to the form prescribed by the Constitution, and Washington repeated it, resting his hand upon the table. Mr. Otis, the Secretary of the Senate, then took the Bible and raised it to the lips of Washington, who stooped and kissed the book. At this moment a signal was given by raising a flag upon the cupola of the hall for a general discharge of the artillery of the Battery. All the bells in the city rang out a peal of joy, and the assembled multitude sent forth a universal shout. The President again bowed to the people, and then retired from a scene such as the proudest monarch never enjoyed."

Besides Adams, Clinton, and Livingston, who stood near Washington on the balcony, were Roger Sherman and Richard Henry Lee, Generals Henry Knox and Arthur St. Clair, Baron Steuben\* and Samuel A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, and in the rear the Senators, Representatives, and other distinguished officials. Alexander Hamilton viewed the ceremony from his residence opposite, at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets.

Washington was dressed in a full suit of dark brown cloth manufactured in Hartford, with metal buttons with an eagle on them, and "with a steel-hilted dress sword, white silk stockings, and plain silver shoe-buckles. His hair was dressed and powdered in the fashion of the day and worn in a bag and solitaire."† Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, one of the committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence, thirteen years before, was dressed in a full suit of black cloth and wore the robe of office.‡ Just before the oath was to be administered it

was discovered that no Bible was in Federal Hall. Luckily Livingston, a Grand Master of Free Masons, knew that there was one at St. John's Lodge, in the City Assembly Rooms, near by,\* and a messenger† was dispatched to borrow the Bible, which is to-day the property of St. John's Lodge No. 1, the third oldest Masonic lodge in the United States.‡

banished in 1663 for non-conformity with prelatical rule. He died at Rotterdam in 1672. A son named Robert, emigrated from Holland, settled in Albany in 1675, and became lord of Livingston Manor. A grandson of the last named was Robert R. Livingston, a member of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. Robert R. Livingston's eldest son was Chancellor Livingston, a graduate of King's (Columbia) College, law partner of John Jay, under the Crown reorganized of New York City, delegate to Congress in 1776, Chancellor of the State of New York from 1777 to 1801, Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Confederation from 1781 to 1783, Minister Plenipotentiary to France at the time of the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803, and the originator, with Fulton, of steam navigation, which resulted in the launching of the "Clermont" on the Hudson in 1807. Livingston was called by Franklin "the Cicero of America." He died February 26th, 1813. The two statues which the State of New York is entitled by Congress to have in the Capitol at Washington are those of Governor George Clinton and Chancellor Livingston. See "Biographical Sketch of Robert R. Livingston," read before the New York Historical Society, October 3d, 1876, by the President, Frederick De Peyster.

\* Where the Boreel Building now stands on Broadway.

† This messenger was Major Jacob Morton, the Grand Secretary of the Masonic Fraternity of New York State, and also, as above stated, aide-de-camp to the Grand Marshal, Colonel Morgan Lewis. [Statement of Colonel Ehlers, Grand Secretary of Masonic Fraternity, New York State.]

‡ The Bible is bound in red morocco with gilt ornamentation and edges and silver clasps, and is 11 inches high, 9 wide, and 3½ thick. On the obverse and reverse covers are two inscriptions very nearly alike, the first of which is as follows:

GOD SHALL ESTABLISH  
ST. JOHNS LODGE CONSTITUTED  
5757  
REBUILT AND OPENED  
NOVEMBER 28 5770.  
OFFICERS THEN PRESIDING  
JONATHAN HAMPTON M  
WILLIAM BUTLER S W  
ISAAC HERON J W

The Bible was published in London, by Mark Baskett, in 1767, and contains a large picture of George II, besides being handsomely illustrated with biblical scenes. The page of the Bible which Washington kissed is also indicated by the leaf being turned down. A copper-plate engraving, explanatory of the forty-ninth chapter of Genesis, is on the opposite page. On one of the fly-leaves is the following description of what was done on April 30th, 1789—written so indistinctly that it is almost impossible to photograph it:

|        |                         |         |
|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| On     | A picture<br>of         | This    |
| Sacred | Stuart's<br>Washington. | Volume, |

On the 30th day of April, A. M. 5789,

In the City of New York,

was administered to

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

The first President of the United States of America,  
The Oath!

To support the Constitution of the United States.

This important ceremony was

Performed by the most worshipful Grand Master of

Free and Accepted Masons,

Of the State of New York,

The Honorable

Robert R. Livingston,

Chancellor of the State.

"Fame stretched her wings and with her trumpet blew"

"Great Washington is near—what praise is due?"

What title shall he have?" She paused—and said:

"Not one—his name alone strikes every title dead."

\* President and one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

† Irving's "Life of Washington," Vol. IV, p. 474. Irving told Dr. Francis and Rufus W. Griswold that he remembered, as a boy of six, looking from the corner of New and Wall Streets upon the inauguration scene. (Griswold's "Republican Court," p. 142.) John Randolph, of Virginia, then a boy of sixteen, was also present, and afterward wrote, "I saw the coronation (such in fact it was) of General Washington, in 1789." See also Dunlap, "School History," Vol. II, p. 263. Regarding the clothes of the President, the following is taken from the New York *Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, of May 7th, 1789: "The President, on the day of his inauguration appeared dressed in a complete suit of homespun clothes, but the cloth was of so fine a fabric and so handsomely finished that it was universally mistaken for a foreign manufactured superfine cloth."

‡ The ancestor of the Livingstons in this country was John Livingston, a preacher of the Reformed Church of Scotland, who was

Secretary Otis of the Senate held before him a red velvet cushion, upon which rested the open Bible of St. John's Lodge. "You do solemnly swear" said Livingston, "that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of your ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States?" "I do solemnly swear," replied Washington, "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He then bowed his head and kissed the sacred Book, and with the deepest feeling uttered the words, "So help me God!" The Chancellor then proclaimed, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"\* The instant discharge of thirteen cannon followed; and with loud repeated shouts and huzzas the people cried: "God bless our Washington! Long live our beloved President!" The President bowed to the people, and the air again rang with acclamations. Washington, followed by the company at the balcony, now returned to the Senate Chamber, where he took his seat and the Senators and Representatives their seats. When Washington arose to speak all stood and listened "with eager and marked attention."

\* Captain Van Dyck was stationed in Broadway at the head of Wall Street with orders to fire the salute as soon as the waving of the signal flag from Federal Hall indicated that the oath had been administered. At the fiftieth anniversary of Washington's inauguration Captain Van Dyck was living, and gave the following account of the firing of the salute to the editor of the *New York Spectator*, who said, in his issue of April 30th, 1839:

"Captain Van Dyck still survives, and we had the pleasure of a call from the veteran on Saturday. He is now in his eighty-fifth year, and has been an officer in the Custom-house twenty-five years, the duties of which he yet discharges. He mentioned to us that when Colonel Lewis gave him the order for the salute he inquired, 'But who is to pay for the glass I shall break?' 'I will,' replied the colonel. At the discharge of every gun the captain says he could hear the jingle of the glass from the shattered windows. At the corner of the streets (Broadway and Wall) was a silversmith's shop owned by a Mr. Forbes, having large bow-windows. From these the panes jingled merrily. Mr. Forbes ran into the street and implored the captain to desist firing, but, of course, to no purpose. The captain gave him a rebuke which sent him back to his shop. 'Who,' he demanded, 'would refuse a salvo of artillery on such an occasion for a few paltry squares of window glass?' and from that day afterward the captain says he heard no more of the broken glass."

It is interesting to know that twenty-one pounds of powder were used in the salute above referred to, as is seen by the original of the following paper, in the handwriting of Col. Sebastian Bauman, which is now owned by his great-grandson, Charles Bauman Marsh, of New York:

|                                                 |                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| "A return of powder expended since last return. |                                                             |
| "1789.                                          |                                                             |
| "April 23d.                                     | "In the Governor's arrival from Albany..... 21              |
|                                                 | "On the arrival of Mr. Adams, Vice-President..... 21        |
|                                                 | "On the arrival of General Washington..... 69               |
| "April 30th.                                    | "Issued to General Mallam by order of the Governor..... 125 |
| "May 27th.                                      | "A salute on the installment of the President..... 21       |
| "July 2d.                                       | "On the arrival of Mrs. Washington..... 69                  |
| "July 4th.                                      | "Issued to General Mallam by order of the Governor..... 100 |
|                                                 | "A salute for the day..... 21                               |
|                                                 | "A feu-de-joy..... 12½                                      |
| "Sept. 28th.                                    | Expended in the review of the Regiment of Artillery. 75     |
| "Oct. 11th)                                     | Firing two salutes by order of the Governor for the         |
| "Oct. 13th)                                     | French frigate, the 'Active'..... 140                       |
| Lbs. 678¾                                       |                                                             |
| "The contents of six barrels..... 600           |                                                             |
| "Balance due me..... Lbs. 78¾                   |                                                             |
| "S. BAUMAN,                                     |                                                             |
| "Commissary of Military Stores.                 |                                                             |

"NEW YORK, Nov. 1st, 1789."

Said Senator Maclay, who heard the inaugural address: \*

"This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it before. He made a flourish with his right hand which left rather an ungainly impression. I sincerely, for my part, wished all set ceremony in the hands of dancing-masters, and that this first of men had read off his address in the plain manner, without ever taking his eyes from the paper; for I feel hurt that he was not first in everything."

Fisher Ames, who also heard Washington's address, wrote:

"It was a very touching scene, and quite of the solemn kind. His aspect grave, almost to sadness; his modesty, actually shaking; his voice deep, a little tremulous, and so low as to call for close attention—added to the series of objects presented to the mind and, overwhelming it, produced emotions of the most affecting kind upon the members. I, Pilgrimage, sat entranced. It seemed to me an allegory in which virtue was personified as addressing those whom she would make her votaries. Her power over the heart was never greater, and the illustration of her doctrine by her own example was never more perfect."

After delivering his address, the President, accompanied by the Vice-President, the Speaker, the two Houses of Congress, and all who attended the inauguration ceremony proceeded on foot to St. Paul's Church. The same order was preserved as in the procession from the President's house to Federal Hall. The military "made a good figure" as they lined the street near the church. The services in the church were conducted by the Chaplain of the Senate, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Provoost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New York.

Said Fisher Ames, in the letter already quoted:

"I was present in the pew with the President, and must assure you that, after making all deductions for the delusion of one's fancy in regard to characters, I still think of him with more veneration than for any other person. Time has made havoc upon his face. That, and many other circumstances not to be reasoned about, conspired to keep up the awe I brought with me."

After prayers had been read and the "Te Deum" sung Washington entered the state coach and was escorted home.

That evening there was a gorgeous display of fireworks, provided through private subscriptions. There were illuminations of private residences and transparencies in front of the theater on John Street, and at Fly Market, at the foot of Maiden Lane. The ship "Carolina" in the harbor, which at sunset had discharged thirteen cannon, formed a beautiful pyramid of stars. But the largest crowds were gathered in the lower part of Broadway, where were the residences of Senator Izard, Chancellor Livingston and the French and Spanish ambassadors. From Livingston's house the fireworks were watched by Washington, who had driven there with Colonel Humphreys and Secretary Lear. Colonel Sebastian

\* Madison helped Washington prepare his inaugural speech, and the reply to that speech by the House was also drawn by Madison. (See Rives's "Life and Times of James Madison," and Washington's letter to Madison, dated May 5th, 1789.)



Bauman, who, as commander of the State Regiment of Artillery, had been busy through the day, superintended the fireworks from Fort George, opposite Bowling Green. With a flight of thirteen rockets and the discharge of thirteen cannon the fireworks began and ended. In the two hours' interval was a display of fire-trees, tourbillions, Chinese fountains of fire, crackers, serpents, paper-shells, cascades, Italian candles and fire-letters in memory of the day. But listen to Col. John May, whose letter to his wife describes the illuminations of the evening:

"The Spanish ambassador's house was illuminated so as to represent Wisdom, Justice, Fortitude, Sun, Moon, Stars, Spanish Arms, etc. The French ambassador also illuminated handsomely. Federal Hall also presented a fine appearance. The likeness of our hero, illuminated, was presented in the window of a house at a little distance—the best likeness I have yet seen of him; so much like him that one could hardly distinguish it from life excepting for the situation, over a beer-house, a place he never frequents. The best thing of all was a picture of the United States, the President at full length the central figure; on his right, Justice; over his head, Fortitude; on his left, Wisdom. High over his head were two female figures in gay colors and supporting on their arms the American Eagle. The fireworks were brilliant and greeted with tumultuous applause."

At ten o'clock Washington returned home on foot, "the throng of people being so great as not to permit a carriage to pass through it."

On the morning after the inauguration the President received calls from Vice-President Adams, Governor Clinton, John Jay, Gen. Henry Knox, Ebenezer Hazard, Samuel Osgood, Arthur Lee, the French and Spanish ambassadors, "and a great many other persons of distinction." But Tuesday and Friday afternoons, between the hours of two and three o'clock, were appointed by the President for receiving formal visits. He discouraged complimentary calls on other days, and particularly on Sunday. The ball which it was intended to give on the evening of Inauguration Day was postponed that the wife of the President might attend; but when it was learned that she would not arrive in New York until the last of May it was decided to give the ball on the evening of Thursday, May 7th. It was a brilliant assembly. Besides the President, Vice-President, many members of Congress,

the Governor and the foreign ministers, there were present Chancellor Livingston, John Jay, General Knox, Chief Justice Yates of New York State, James Duane (the Mayor), Baron Steuben, General Hamilton, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Livingston of Clermont, Mrs. Chancellor Livingston, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Beckman, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. McComb, Mrs. Lynch, the Marchioness de Bréhan,\* Lady Stirling and her two daughters, Lady Mary Watts and Lady Kitty Duer, Lady Temple, Madame de la Forest, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Provoost, the Misses Livingston and the Misses Bayard. About three hundred were present. It is related that the President, who had danced repeatedly while Commander-in-Chief, danced in the cotillon and the minuet at this ball. "The company retired about two o'clock, after having spent a most agreeable evening. Joy, satisfaction and vivacity were expressed in every countenance, and every pleasure seemed to be heightened by the presence of a *Washington*."

Washington's correspondence at the beginning of his presidency shows how strong was his conviction of duty, and how great were the difficulties surrounding him. But modesty, fidelity and patriotism were virtues too strong to be resisted. The nobility of his character overcame all obstacles. "The cares and labors of the President," said Fisher Ames, "were incessant. His exhortations, example and authority were employed to excite zeal and activity for the public service. Able officers were selected only for their merits, and some of them remarkably distinguished themselves by their successful management of the public business. Government was administered with such integrity, without mystery, and in so prosperous a course that it seemed to be wholly employed in acts of beneficence. Though it has made many thousand malcontents, it has never by its rigor or injustice made one man wretched."

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\* Sister of Count de Moustier, the French minister, who was now living in the McComb house, on Broadway, where, the week following (May 14th), a ball was given in honor of Washington.



# THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON.

AFTER the Inauguration oath had been administered, the President returned to the Senate Chamber and delivered to both Houses of Congress the following speech:

*"Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:*

"Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxiety than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection and in my faltering hopes with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years—a retreat which was rendered more necessary as well as more dear to me by the addition of habit, of inclination and of frequent interruptions in health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of our citizens a distrustful scrutiny in its qualifications, could not but overwhelm me with despondency who, inheriting inferior endowments from Nature and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions all I dare aver is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that if, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a careful remembrance of former instances or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my filial citizens, I have thence too little concealed my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by motives which held me, and its consequence be judged by my country with some share of partiality in which they originated.

"Such being the impression under which I have, in obedience to public demands, repaired to the present station, it will be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act our fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations and whose providential aid can supply every human defect, that his benediction may be secured to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States—a Government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes—and may enable every instrument employed in this Administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, and all those of my fellow-citizens at large not less than either.

"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important Revolution just accomplished, in the system of united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinguished communities from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious

gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have formed themselves too strongly in my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that our Government is under an influence by which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

"By the article establishing the Executive Department, it is made the duty of the President 'to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' The circumstances under which I now meet you will preclude me from entering into that subject, further than to refer to the great constitutional charter, under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the object to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me to substitute in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude and patriotism which adorn the characters selected to advise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges; that is, on one side no local prejudice or attachments; no separate views nor party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so long after, that the foundation of our national policy will be laid in pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the permanence of free government be exemplified by all attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with full satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of Nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the chastening of the Republican model of government are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally* staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.

"But if it is the ordinary objections submitted to your care, it will remain to your judgment to decide how far an exercise of an occasional power, delegated by the Fifth Article of the Constitution, is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of the objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of neglect which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunity, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment, and pursuit of the public good; for I assure myself that while you carefully avoid every altercation which might endanger the benefits of a united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience and reverence for the characteristic rights of free men and a regard for the public harmony will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question of how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

“ With the preceding observations I have one to add which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. And as it concerns myself, will therefore be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impression which produced it I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision of the Executive Department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it,

be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

“ Having thus imparted to you my sentiments as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the Benign Parent of the human race in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their Union and the advancement of their happiness, so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this nation must depend.”



## THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

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THE Fiftieth Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington, as President of the United States, was celebrated in New York on April 30th, 1839. The arrangements for the celebration were made under the direction of the New York Historical Society. The Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the Society, invited John Quincy Adams to deliver the oration, and in selecting the building where the oration should be delivered, naturally turned to St. Paul's Church. In a letter addressed by the Committee "to the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church," it is stated that "it appears that on the day of the Inauguration of General Washington the officers of the Government, both Houses of Congress and the Foreign Ministers went in procession to St. Paul's to hear divine service and a discourse suitable to the occasion. In celebrating that event, after the lapse of fifty years, during which the nation, under guidance of Presidents, has realized beyond all expectation the joys anticipated from the formation of our Government, the Committee are strongly impressed with the propriety of assembling in the venerable edifice, where half a century since our pious ancestors invoked a divine blessing upon their solemn undertaking. With that view the undersigned would respectfully ask the use of the church on the 30th instant, for the performance of public service, and the delivery of the address by the late President of the United States." The letter, dated April 8th, 1839, was signed by the Chairman, John Blunt, and by Samuel R. Betts, William B. Lawrence and William L. Campbell.

But the Vestry of Trinity Church declined the application of the Committee of the New York Historical Society for the use of St. Paul's chapel, and application was therefore made to the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church, for the use of the Middle Dutch Church in Cedar Street, where the Mutual Life Insurance Company building now stands, and the Consistory unanimously resolved to grant the request of the New York Historical Society.

Many gentlemen of distinction throughout the country were invited to attend the celebration, and among those who accepted the invitation were Governor Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, Chancellor Walworth, Chief-Justice Taney, Associate-Justice Storey, Col. John Trumbull and Jared Sparks.

Fifty years ago the 30th of April occurred on the same

day of the week. Tuesday, as it will during the present year, 1889, and John Quincy Adams arrived in New York on Monday, April 29th, the same day of the week and month in which President Harrison is expected to arrive in New York.

Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, the President of the New York Historical Society, entertained President Adams and a large number of the members of the Historical Society at the Society Rooms, which were then in the Stuyvesant Institute, situated at 659 Broadway.

On Tuesday, April 30th, at 11 o'clock, the members of the Historical Society and invited guests assembled at the City Hotel, at 115 Broadway, where the Boreel Building now stands, and paid their respects to the distinguished guests, the most illustrious of whom were the Revolutionary heroes and the venerable orator, ex-President John Quincy Adams.

Among the other gentlemen of distinction present were Col. John Trumbull; Gen. Morgan Lewis, Grand Marshal at Washington's Inauguration in 1789; Mr. Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the United States; His Excellency, William Pennington, Governor of New Jersey; Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of the United States Senate; Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott, and suite, of the United States Army; Com. Alexander Claxton, of the United States Navy; Hon. John Davis, Judge of the United States District Court for Massachusetts; Baron de Roenne, late Chargé d'Affaires for Prussia; Hon. William A. Duer, President of Columbia College; Albert Smith, Member of Congress from Maine; Nathan Appleton, late Member of Congress from Boston; William S. Hastings, Member of Congress from Massachusetts; Daniel D. Barnard, Member of Congress from Albany; Elisha Whittlesey, Member of Congress from Ohio; John Howland, President of the Rhode Island Historical Society; William Willis, of the Maine Historical Society, and Jacob B. Moore, of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

At twelve o'clock the company proceeded to the Middle Dutch Church, in Cedar Street. Tickets of admission to the church were required. A temporary stage was erected in front of the pulpit for the convenience of invited guests, and on the stage was placed the same chair which George Washington occupied at Federal Hall on the day of his Inauguration. This very chair it is proposed to have

President Harrison occupy during the Literary Exercises on the steps of the Sub-Treasury on April 30th. Mr. Adams sat in the chair used by Washington. On the right sat Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, the President of the New York Historical Society, and on the left, Philip Hone, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. John Knox, D.D., one of the Associate Pastors of the Dutch Collegiate Church. The following Ode, written for the occasion by William Cullen Bryant, was then sung by the entire audience, to the tune of Old Hundred:

"Great were the hearts and strong the minds  
Of those who framed in high debate  
The immortal league of love that binds  
Our fair broad empire state with state.

"And ever hallowed be the hour  
When, as the auspicious task was done,  
A nation's gift, the sword of power,  
Was given to glory's unspoiled son.

"That noble race is gone; the suns  
Of fifty years have risen and set;  
The holy links those mighty ones  
Had forged and knit, are brighter yet.

"Wide—as our own free race increase—  
Wide shall it stretch the elastic chain,  
And bind, in everlasting peace,  
State after state, a mighty train."

Mr. Adams occupied about two hours in the delivery of his oration, in the course of which he said:

"And on that day of which you now commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary, on that 30th day of April, 1789, was this mighty revolution, not only in the affairs of our country, but in the principles of government over civilized man, accomplished. The Revolution itself was the work of thirteen years—and had never been completed until that day. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are parts of one consistent whole, founded upon one and the same theory of government."

The exercises were brought to a close by prayer and benediction by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D., of Trinity Church.

In response to a toast at the dinner in the evening, attended by 300 guests, at the City Hotel, Mr. Adams in the course of his remarks, in comparing the year 1839 with the year 1789, said:

"Our days of enjoyment are better than theirs, but our days of enjoyment are the fruits of their days of toil, of danger, of suffering, of lofty and generous exertion; and can I choose but be reminded of them when I see at your side (Gen. Morgan Lewis was seated next to the President), and at mine (Col. John Trumbull), relics of those trying times, conspicuous as actors in the drama of those days, and still worthy representatives of them?"

Other toasts at the banquet were responded to by Major-General Scott and President Duer, of Columbia Col-

lege. Gen. Morgan Lewis, the Marshal, as before stated, on the 30th of April, 1789, and who had since filled many important offices, including that of Governor of the State of New York, was also called upon to respond to a toast, and in acknowledgment gave the following sentiment:

"Our Country—her progressive prosperity from the epoch we this day celebrate, affords the best comment on her form of government and its general administration."

William Willis, of Portland, a delegate from the Maine Historical Society, in closing his speech proposed the following sentiment, referring to the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Inauguration of Washington:

"The next Fifty Years' Jubilee of the New York Historical Society—May it find our National Banner continuing to float over an undivided republic, and our motto still be, 'One country, one constitution, one destiny.' " \*

John Quincy Adams wrote as follows in his diary, regarding what he did in New York on April 30th, 1839:

"At six this morning Charles came into my chamber from Boston. The Rev. Dr. Francis Parkman and W. P. Lunt, Nathan Appleton, Southworth, Dawes, and ——— from Oberlin Seminary, in Ohio, for subscriptions, recommendations and books. At eleven A.M., meeting of the Historical Society at the City Hotel. At noon, short procession to Middle Dutch Church, corner of Nassau Street. Prayer by the pastor; ode by the choir. I delivered an address of two hours; well received. Crowded church. Mr. D. Duer, President of the Columbia College, accompanied me to my lodgings. I then went with him and Charles to the College; saw the library, and portraits of Presidents and Professors. Return to my lodgings; two hours repose. At five P.M., dinner at the City Hotel of 300 persons—Judge Davis, Morgan Lewis, Colonel Trumbull, Captain Gallagher, Samuel L. Southard, General Scott, President Duer, L. Hastings, N. Appleton and many others. Speeches at the dinner. Left the hall eleven P.M."

A quotation from "The Jubilee of the Constitution," a book which gives a full account of the Semi-Centennial of Washington's Inauguration shows how April 30th, 1839, ended:

"In the course of the evening, a fine transparency, representing old Federal Hall, formerly standing on the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, the scene of Washington's Inauguration, was disclosed by the withdrawal of a curtain at the upper end of the hall, and produced a brilliant effect. The figures of Washington and Chancellor Livingston were seen in the balcony, the one laying his hand upon the book, while the other administered the oath of office in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The painting was extremely well executed, and, taking the company by surprise, drew forth long and loud applause. The hall was also decorated with copies of Stuart's portraits of the first five Presidents of the United States—copies painted by Stuart himself. The festivities were continued to a late hour, and brought to a brilliant close the commemoration of a day long to be remembered in the annals of our country's happiness and prosperity."

\* See "The Jubilee of the Constitution."



# THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

IN April, of 1875, occurred the Centennial of the Battle of Lexington. Afterward came the Bunker Hill celebration of June 17th, 1875, and the great celebration of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia in 1876. Since then have taken place the Yorktown Centennial celebration, the Evacuation Day celebration, the celebration of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and other similar centennial celebrations. The last of the centennials is the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. The formation of the Constitution was the outgrowth of the Declaration of Independence; but the capping to the foundations that were laid in 1776 occurred thirteen years later, when the first President of the United States was inaugurated. This historic ceremony was the final setting in motion the wheels of government. The United States of America then became a reality in every sense of the word.

It seemed fitting, therefore, that an event so august as the inauguration of Washington should be grandly celebrated, and a history of the origin and growth of the movement to celebrate this last of the centennials cannot fail to interest.

On the evening of March 4th, 1884, at a stated meeting of the New York Historical Society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*"Resolved*, That the New York Historical Society will celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States on the 30th day of April, 1789.

*"Resolved*, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to take such action as may be necessary and expedient, and in due time report a plan to carry out the purpose of the Society in a manner suitable to the occasion—the commemoration of the most important event in the history of the City, the State and the Nation."

To the New York Historical Society, therefore, belongs the credit of initiating the Centennial as well as the Semi-Centennial celebration of Washington's Inauguration.

On February 4th, 1886, at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, Nathaniel Niles, a member of the Chamber, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, it is generally known that on the 30th day of April, 1789, in the city of New York, the first Congress of the United States under the Constitution was held, and the first President was inaugurated. It was the birthday of the Government of the United States. The 30th day of April, 1889, will be the centennial anniversary of those events and all their noble surroundings. It would seem fit that the day should be properly celebrated. I therefore beg to offer the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The 30th day of April, 1889, will be the Centennial

Anniversary of the organization of the Constitutional Government of the United States, of the first meeting of Congress, and of the Inauguration of General Washington in the city of New York, therefore,

*"Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to consider and report what action, if any, should be taken toward securing a proper celebration of the day and of the great events immediately surrounding it."

The following committee, in accordance with the above resolution, was appointed:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| NATHANIEL NILES,    | DANIEL C. ROBBINS,  |
| CHARLES S. SMITH,   | RICHARD A. McCURDY, |
| WILLIAM H. ROBERTS. |                     |

In the records of the Chamber of Commerce of the meeting of the Chamber for April 1st, 1886, the following entry appears:

"Mr. Nathaniel Niles, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed on the 4th of February last to consider and report what action, if any, should be taken by the Chamber toward securing a proper celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the organization in this city of the Constitutional Government of the United States and the Inauguration of Washington as first President, submitted the following report:

*"To the Chamber of Commerce:*—Your Committee, appointed on February 4th to consider and report what action, if any, should be taken toward securing a proper celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the organization of the Constitutional Government of the United States, of the first meeting of Congress and of the Inauguration of General Washington as the first President, in this city, which will occur on the 30th day of April, 1889, respectfully report that they have carefully considered the subject, and beg to offer the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Centennial Anniversary of the organization of the Constitutional Government of the United States, of the first meeting of Congress and of the Inauguration of General Washington as President of the United States, in the City of New York, will occur on the 30th day of April, 1889, and

WHEREAS, It is proper that the anniversary of these great national events should be properly observed, therefore

*"Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by this Chamber to prepare a bill to be presented to Congress for the purpose of securing the following objects:

"1. That the day referred to shall be made for the purpose of this celebration, to wit, the 30th day of April, 1889, a national holiday.

"2. That Congress shall be asked to make a suitable appropriation for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposed celebration, and that the President be authorized to invite foreign powers to send representatives as guests of the nation.

"3. That the Committee be requested to bring the matter to the attention of the Governor of this State, and that the Legislature be also requested to make an appropriation to carry the same into effect.

"4. That the Committee be formally requested to invite the co-operation of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

"5. That an invitation be extended to the Governors of the various states and territories of the Union to send delegations to

take part in the proposed celebration, and otherwise aid the same as may be deemed by them expedient and proper.

"Signed NATHANIEL NILES,  
CHARLES SMITH,  
DANIEL C. ROBBINS,  
RICHARD A. MCCURDY,  
WILLIAM H. ROBERTS.

"New York, March 23d, 1886. Special Committee.

"On motion of Mr. James S. T. Stranahan, the report was accepted, and the resolution unanimously adopted."

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on May 6th, 1886, the President named the following gentlemen as a Special Committee on the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the organization in this city of the Constitutional Government of the United States, and the Inauguration of Washington as the first President:

|                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| LEVI P. MORTON,     | WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, |
| SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,  | JACKSON S. CHULTZ,    |
| NATHANIEL NILES,    | ENOCH L. FANORER,     |
| RICHARD A. MCCURDY, | GUSTAV SCHWAB,        |
| DANIEL C. ROBBINS,  | JOHN SLOAN,           |
| FRANKLIN EDSON,     | LEGRAND B. CANNON,    |
| CHAUNCEY M. DEP. W. | ORLANDO B. POTTER,    |
| HENRY HENTZ,        | CORNELIUS N. BLISS,   |
| A. F. STER HIGGINS, | WILLIAM E. DODGE,     |
| FRANCIS B. THURBER, | WILLIAM B. DINSMORE,  |
| BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, | ERASTUS WIMAN,        |
| JOHN H. INMAN,      | CHARLES WALTROUS,     |
| VERNON H. BROWN.    |                       |

James M. Brown, the President of the Chamber, was made Chairman of the Committee.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce was confined to the reports above indicated. The Committee once or twice made a formal report of progress. But when the movement to celebrate the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration had taken form under outside auspices, it was thought best by the Chamber to relinquish all attempts at a separate celebration. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was subsequently merged in the Committee of Citizens.

To Col. Jesse E. Peyton, of Haddonfield, N. J., is due the credit of initiating the movement whereby the Committee of Citizens of New York was organized to make preparations for the celebration. Colonel Peyton prepared resolutions which were introduced in the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, in 1883.\*

\*The bill regarding the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration was signed by Wm. B. Bates, Governor of the State of Tennessee on March 19th, 1883, and is as follows:

"STATE OF TENNESSEE,  
Forty-third General Assembly,  
House Joint Resolution, No. 131.)

"Joint Resolutions by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, to encourage an appropriate Anniversary Celebration of the Inauguration of President Washington, the first President elected under the Constitution of the United States, to be held in the City of New York, in 1889.

"WHEREAS, The Inauguration of General George Washington, in the City of New York, A.D. 1789, and the establishment of Constitutional Government, through which Government we have held for a

In the fall of 1887 Colonel Peyton visited New York and conferred with the late Algernon S. Sullivan regarding the desirability of celebrating in 1889 the Inauguration of 1789. As the result of such conferences Colonel Peyton drew up a call for a meeting of the citizens of New York, and obtained numerous signatures thereto. The following is the call, including the list of signatures:

"New York, Oct. 10th, 1887.

"Through the press, and by the action of prominent public societies, it is understood that a general desire exists to celebrate in New York in the year 1889 the Centennial of the Inauguration of the United States Government.

"That event took place April 30th, 1789, when the First Congress was in session in this city, and when Washington took the oath of office as first President.

"The Legislature of the State of Tennessee has recently passed joint resolutions recommending that arrangements be made for such a celebration, in which the people of all the states and territories of the American Union shall take part, and also requesting the Governor of Tennessee to communicate the resolutions to the President of the United States and to the Governors of all the states and territories, to the end that the celebration shall be national.

"If the celebration is to be of character and proportions worthy its subject and worthy of New York, it would seem that no time is to be lost in organizing here the necessary agencies and plans among our citizens.

"The undersigned, therefore, who are in sympathy with the proposed celebration, will meet other citizens at such time as shall be designated, to consider the matter and take such action in the premises as may be deemed suitable:

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| "ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, | H. W. CANNON,   |
| JAMES C. SPENCER,      | JAMES D. SMITH, |
| B. H. BRISTOW,         | GEO. H. POTTS,  |
| ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,     | WILLIAM DOWD,   |
| WILSON G. HUNT,        | D. A. HEALD,    |

century, treaty and commercial relations with the people of all nations and governments, and through which the States have generally enjoyed the rights reserved, and those ceded to the Federal Government and which are now unmarred by sentiment or section,

"Resolved, That we recommend that preliminary arrangements be made for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the most important event that has ever occurred with the American people, in the City of New York, by the holding of a National and International Exhibition of Science, Art, Industry, Manufactures, Agricultural, Mineral and all other resources developed and undeveloped of our country, evidencing intelligent progress made under constitutional government by the people of the United States within the first century.

"Resolved, That the assembling of the people of the States and Territories of the American Union and of all nations, affords a means of education not otherwise attainable.

"Resolved, That we commend the importance of the subject to His Excellency, the President of the United States, and request that he call the attention of Congress to it in his next annual message.

"Resolved, That we commend the subject to the people of the State of Tennessee, and earnestly urge that they give it timely and important consideration, that they may be prepared to show to the capitalists of the world evidences of the advantages of climate, agricultural, manufacturing, mineral and other resources of the State.

"Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth be, and is hereby requested to forward a printed copy of this preamble and resolution to His Excellency, the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the States and Territories.

"Adopted March 13th, 1883.

"W. L. LEDGERWOOD,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"B. F. ALEXANDER,

"Speaker of the Senate.

"Approved March 19th, 1883.

"WM. B. BATE,

"Governor."



CHAS. GEO. WILSON,  
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,  
F. R. COUDERT,  
JNO. JAY KNOX,  
HENRY HALL,  
GEO. W. MCLEAN,  
C. N. JORDAN,  
O. D. BALDWIN,  
RICHARD W. GILDER,  
HENRY E. RUSSELL,  
SARGENT & Co.,  
A. C. CHENEY,  
DONALD MACKAY,  
EDWARD SCHELL,  
BRAYTON IVES,  
G. G. WILLIAMS,  
WM. P. CLYDE,  
A. D. SHEPARD,  
JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
RICHARD KING,  
WM. H. TILLINGHAST,  
ROBERT OLYPHANT,  
J. PIERREPONT MORGAN,  
THOS. C. ACTON,  
C. W. STARKEY,  
F. P. OLCOTT,  
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,  
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,  
CHAS. M. FRY,  
JOHN A. STEWART,  
J. D. VERMILLYE,  
F. D. TAPPEN,  
HORACE PORTER,  
LEVI P. MORTON,  
D. HUNTINGTON,  
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,  
J. J. ASTOR,  
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,  
WM. H. APPLETON,  
JOHN CLAFFLIN,  
LAWRENCE & Co.,  
ALFRED RAY,  
WALTER H. LEWIS,  
WM. C. LANGLEY,  
A. D. JULLIARD,  
W. L. STRONG,  
TEFFT, WELLER & Co.,  
SWEETSER, PEMBROOK & Co.,  
JOHN F. PLUMMER,  
H. R. BISHOP,  
D. O. MILLS,  
S. V. WHITE,

VAN RENSSELAER KENNEDY.

#### BROOKLYN.

RICHARD S. STORRS,  
HENRY E. PIERREPONT,  
RIPLEY ROPES,  
JOHN W. HUNTER,  
GORDON L. FORD,  
A. A. LOW,  
A. E. ORR,  
CHAS. A. TOWNSEND,  
HENRY W. MAXWELL,  
H. C. DUVAL,  
RICHARD MAJOR,  
JOS. F. KNAPP."

In accordance with the above call a meeting of the citizens of New York who favored the proposed Centennial Celebration was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the evening of November 10th, 1887. Among those present were:

ABRAM S. HEWITT,  
JAMES C. SPENCER,  
JAMES C. CARTER,  
ALFERNON S. SULLIVAN,  
JOHN JAY KNOX,  
O. D. BALDWIN,

HENRY A. OAKLEY,  
B. S. WALCOTT,  
DAVID ADEE,  
JNO. H. WASHBURN,  
CHAS. LANIER,  
J. A. BOSTWICK,  
NORVIN GREEN,  
RICHARD A. MCCURDY,  
TIFFANY & Co.,  
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,  
GORHAM MFG. Co.,  
By EDWARD HOLBROOK,  
THE SINGER MFG. Co.,  
F. G. BOURNE, Sec.,  
MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co.,  
JNO. G. BACON, M'g'r.,  
WM. WOODWARD, JR.,  
C. J. CANDA,  
A. E. BATEMAN,  
JOSEPH W. HARPER,  
DANIEL MANNING,  
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,  
WM. P. DIXON,  
W. E. DODGE,  
EDW. COOPER,  
AMERICAN BANK NOTE Co.,  
By J. MACDONOUGH, Pres.,  
SAMUEL CARPENTER,  
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,  
THOS. L. JAMES,  
JNO. H. FLAGG,  
L. J. N. STARK,  
WILLIAM JAY,  
GEORGE F. BAKER,  
FRANKLIN EDSON,  
GUSTAV SCHWAB,  
JAMES F. WENMAN,  
D. F. APPLETON,  
JOHN NEWTON,  
C. H. DE LAMATER,  
G. H. ROBINSON,  
GEO. S. COE,  
LOGAN C. MURRAY,  
JAMES SWANN,  
A. R. WHITNEY,  
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,  
H. W. WEBB,  
J. H. VAN ANTWERP,  
JOHN KING,  
ROSCOE CONKLING,  
HENRY VILLARD,  
W. H. STARBUCK,

RICHARD WATSON GILDER, ALFRED C. CHENEY,  
LOGAN C. MURRAY, NATHANIEL NILES,  
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, JOHN A. KING,  
ORLANDO B. POTTER, EDWARD HOLBROOK  
C. J. CANDA, JAMES McKEEN,  
GORDON L. FORD, COL. JES E. PEYTON.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN.

Hampton L. Carson, Secretary of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, was also by invitation present.

Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, on being elected Chairman, spoke of the purposes for which the gentlemen present had gathered, alluded to the character and influence of Washington, and hoped that the Centennial Anniversary of Washington's Inauguration as President of the United States would be national in scope and based upon the loftiest ideas and most patriotic principles. The speech of Mayor Hewitt is given in full below:

"We have been living in a sort of Centennial era for the last fourteen or fifteen years, and have celebrated a great many events in that time of more or less consequence; but I suppose that everybody will agree that the celebration in 1876 of the Declaration of Independence was an eminently proper subject for the people of the United States not only themselves to rejoice over, but for all the world to feel an interest in, and hence that celebration was very properly an international one. It was inaugurated on an invitation addressed to all the nations of the world on the part of the Government of the United States, to come and rejoice with us that, a hundred years before, they, with the single exception of the mother-country, had admitted us into the great circle of nations. But you know the Declaration of Independence did not create this nation; that the struggle which followed it made thirteen free and independent states, literally independent of each other; that the nation did not exist. The nation was born later. Its birthday occurred in this city when George Washington, on the 30th of April, 1789, in Wall Street, where his statue now stands, took the oath of office as the first President of the United States. The celebration which occurred in Philadelphia several months ago was the Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. That was a celebration very properly made in Philadelphia, as the place where the Constitution was framed, and was the work of the thirteen original states which formed that Constitution. It was not a national celebration. It ought not to have been a national celebration, because, as I said before, the nation in 1787 did not exist. Now we come to the event which really produced the nation. I know that various constructions of the Constitution were debated for nearly a whole century, certainly for three-quarters of a century, in which it was contended that a nation had not been born; but it is quite certain that there is no question on that subject now, and nobody will deny that now we have a nation known as the United States of America. The celebration, therefore, that we shall make of that event, ought not to be local; it ought not to be confined to the thirteen original states; it ought not to be international, because the international relations of this country were celebrated in 1876; but it ought to be national, taking in every State in this Union, taking in the Government of the United States, taking in especially the State of New York and the City of New York, which had the honor of giving birth to the nation.

"The State of New York is peculiarly interested in this matter, because to it belongs the honor of having initiated the movement so far as any general state action was concerned. In 1781 a resolution was adopted by the State of New York, when George Clinton was still Governor, and communicated to Congress and to all the other States of the Union, asking for a convention in order to revise the Articles of Confederation and to produce a union which would be durable and advantageous to the whole country. It was

upon that action that a convention was finally held. Therefore, if for no other reason, our state, which originated this movement, and whose patriotic citizens, Clinton, Hamilton, Jay and Morris, had borne the burdens in this state, and participated in all the great struggles of the Revolution, should appropriately celebrate this important event. We owe to them and to their memory the fact that the State of New York should exercise its prerogative of celebrating this event.

"As long ago as 1882 or 1883 a movement was made on the part of patriotic citizens of this city, to hold, in the year 1889, a great international celebration. It was a mistake, unquestionably, that the international idea entered into it. But these gentlemen conceived and elaborated a plan of action, and a commission or committee was appointed, comprised of citizens who were able abundantly to give success to the movement. I am sorry to say that other persons, supposing that they could manage this matter better, or secure glory accruing from it, interposed, and got the charter which had been introduced amended in such a way that it was unacceptable, and it fell to the ground. Last year the Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions urging the propriety of this celebration, and these resolutions were sent to me as a Member of Congress, and I introduced them in the House, and accompanied the resolutions of the Chamber with a joint resolution of Congress providing for the appointment of a committee of both Houses, to co-operate with the citizens of New York in making such a celebration as would be worthy of the event and creditable to the country. That resolution did not pass, principally, I think, because circumstances compelled me to resign my place, and there was nobody to give attention to it.

"The last Congress went out of existence on the 4th of March, and the new Congress will convene on the first Monday in December next. The resolutions will be renewed, as I understand, in a form which, I hope, will secure the co-operation of the Federal Government. The General Committee of Congress, dealing with the question, will elaborate some proper form of celebration in connection with the Chamber of Commerce and other associations who will desire to take part in this Centennial celebration. I am glad, for one, that the movement has commended itself to a voluntary assembly of citizens in this city, who so manifest to the public their profound interest in this matter and their sense that the celebration should be one worthy of the city, state and country, and of the position the United States has assumed in the affairs of the world.

"As I say, the especial form of the celebration is a matter hereafter open to discussion. But there is one thing about it that I think will assume an importance so great and so interesting that I cannot forbear alluding to it now. We are accustomed to regard George Washington as the man who carried us safely through the Revolution. He is more apt, I think, to be thought of as a great leader and soldier who accommodated himself to civil life afterward. I think that the rising generation in this country is not made as familiar with the true character of Washington as it ought to be. And, curiously enough, this appeared in the celebration we had here when the statue in Wall Street was inaugurated, and in Washington when the completion of the great shaft was celebrated by orations of wonderful eloquence and power. I need not refer to the oration of Mr. Winthrop in Washington as one of the gems of American oratory, or to that of Senator Daniel, of the fervor and eloquence of which the South seems to have a prior lien in this country; and yet hearing them all, as I did, I felt that somehow or other the true character of Washington had, in one respect, escaped the magic touch of these great orators.

"There are those we meet every day whose ancestors have seen and spoken to George Washington. When these gray-haired ones pass away there will be no one living who can give personal testimony to that extraordinary character. It has been my good fortune to know several people in the course of my life who had seen and talked to Washington, and there was an impression left on the minds of all whom I have ever seen that there was a certain dignity and majesty about him that did not belong ordinarily to men.

"The most curious evidence of it is probably found in the letters of the French officers, to whom we owe much in the struggle. But those letters which they wrote home to their families and the reports of the French diplomats who were here at the Inauguration of the Government, go to show that Washington was really more than a soldier, more than an ordinary man; that there was a certain majesty and dignity in his nature which assured the success of the Government from the moment he took it in hand. In turning over some of the Revolutionary papers which Mr. Bancroft has collected—to whom we owe a debt which I am afraid will never be repaid—I find that from the hour Washington took command of the army, his mind seemed to go in the direction of the institution or the creation of a nation out of the thirteen disjointed colonies, whose forces he was leading. You will find it in his private correspondence, in his official letters to Congress, and running all the way through that trying period. You will find it in the parting words he addressed to his officers at Newburgh; you will find it in the last words he uttered as he quit the Battery and took the boat for Elizabethport. You will find it in the touching speech when he returned his commission to Congress at Annapolis; and after he went back to Mount Vernon, his letters are incessant to Jefferson, to Mason, to Madison and all those men whose value he was the first to discover, urging that they should adhere to the Union and should give up their ideas of State sovereignty. It was Washington's influence that got the Constitution adopted. He wrote to his friends in every one of the states, and begged them to secure the adoption of the resolutions in favor of the Convention. He was the presiding officer of the Convention; his name was affixed as the President of that Convention. Almost all of them were discouraged. Franklin, although not much given to praying, actually made a prayer for Divine help. It was Washington's influence which allayed dissensions, which made the members realize that they held in their hands the destiny of a great people, if not the destiny of the whole world. Now, if this celebration is to be what I hope it will be, it will be a celebration which will put George Washington again before the youth of this country as he stood in the hearts and minds of their fathers; and it is for that reason that I trust this affair will be carried out in the broad spirit of the Constitution, and that all citizens, all factions, and all States, old and new, in this Union, will take part in it, and feel in doing so that they are saying to those who are to come after them a hundred years hence: 'This is the country that Washington and those around him created. This is the country we have tried to save for you, and which you are bound to save for your posterity.'"

Gordon L. Ford and Clarence W. Bowen were elected Secretaries, and Algernon S. Sullivan introduced resolutions which, after being amended, read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of New York desire to commemorate, by a suitable Centennial celebration, the notable event—namely, that in this city, on the 30th of April, A. D., 1789, George Washington, the first President-elect, under the Constitution, of the United States, in the presence of the first Congress and of the people, was inaugurated by taking the oath of his office, and thus the organization of our Federal Government was completed.

"*Resolved*, That we favor a celebration in which the Federal Government and all of the states and territories shall be recognized participants. And,

"WHEREAS, This meeting of the citizens has learned that steps have been taken by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Historical Society to organize a suitable celebration of this event, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That these societies be requested to confer with a committee to be named by the Mayor, for the purpose of making arrangements to constitute a general committee, representing all classes of citizens, to take charge of the proposed celebration.

"*Resolved*, That this committee shall consist of thirteen, and that the chairman of this meeting shall be the chairman thereof.

"*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the



Chamber of Commerce, to the New York Historical Society and the New Jersey Historical Society."

Remarks on the resolutions were made by John A. King, Elliott F. Shepard, James C. Spencer, James C. Carter, Nathaniel Niles, Orlando B. Potter, Clarence W. Bowen and others.

The following is the speech made in support of the resolutions by Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia:

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*—Permit me to express my appreciation of the honor of your invitation to meet you in conference to-night. The object of your meeting is unusually interesting and important. As I understand it, it is to concert measures for the fitting celebration upon the 30th of April, 1889, of the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States of America.

"I firmly believe in the propriety and value of these Centennial Memorial Celebrations. I heartily concur with my distinguished and venerable friend, Col. Jesse E. Peyton, of Haddonfield, N. J., to whose patriotic ardor is due the credit of having originated nearly every movement in this direction. I agree with him that no marked event in our national history should be permitted to pass without a joyous gathering of the people, in honor of the deeds of our illustrious sires, and in pious gratitude to God for the blessings of liberty. These national jubilees are of priceless value. They serve to keep alive the recollection of the past; they reanimate the aged; they kindle the enthusiasm of the young; they instruct the ignorant; they promote the careful study of our institutions, and call forth critical essays and glowing orations. They destroy the barriers of local prejudice and knit in closer bonds of union the members of our great Republic. They are occasions upon which we renew our vows of fealty to the Constitution. Eloquence, poetry and philosophy find in them fresh sources of inspiration. The pulse of the patriot is quickened, the sympathies of the statesman are broadened, while the souls of all true lovers of liberty according to law are lifted up and purified. During the past decade we have passed in review the events which made our fathers immortal. At Lexington and Bunker Hill, at Philadelphia in '76, at Saratoga and Trenton, at Brandywine and Germantown, at Valley Forge and Monmouth, at Stony Point and Charleston, Savannah and Eutaw Springs, you met to commemorate the self-sacrificing struggles of your sires. At Yorktown you celebrated their final triumph and deliverance from bondage. But two months ago you met in the great city of Philadelphia, the City of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, to applaud the completion of the structure of our Government by its architects and builders and its solemn dedication to the service of the people and mankind. We now stand upon the threshold of the Centennial of their last great act. The election and inauguration of Washington was their crowning work. Their labors were then ended, and our ship of state, freighted with the rights of men, and floating from its masthead the banner of Constitutional freedom, was launched upon the sea of time, in which the centuries are but single waves.

"It is eminently fitting, Mr. Chairman, that you should prepare to celebrate this great event. The City of New York is the proper place. It was here that the last scene in the great drama was acted. It is a duty that you owe to yourselves, to your fellow-countrymen, to your children. The Federal Government and each state and territory of the Union will reinforce your resolution and bid you God speed in its accomplishment.

"We read in the simple records of the day how General Washington, on the 16th of April, 1789, two days after his election as first Chief Magistrate of the United States was officially announced to him, bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life and domestic felicity, and, with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than he had words to express, set out for New York with the best disposition to render service to his country in obedience to her call, but modestly distrusting his power to answer her

expectations. At Alexandria he was presented with an affectionate address, bidding him 'go and make a grateful people happy,' a people doubly grateful when contemplating his personal sacrifices for their interest. At Philadelphia he was received with peculiar splendor. Beneath arches of triumphal laurel, with a civic crown upon his brow he entered the crowded city, and the next day at Trenton was met by matrons leading their daughters clad in white, who strewed flowers in his way and sang an ode composed for the occasion. At Elizabethtown point he embarked with a Committee of Congress in a splendid barge, manned by citizens of New York, and was rowed across the glittering waters of the Kill von Kull and the lordly Hudson. 'The display of boats,' says an eye-witness of the scene, 'which attended and joined on this occasion, some with vocal and others with instrumental music on board, the decorations of the ships, the roar of cannon, and the loud acclamations of the people, which rent the sky as I passed along the wharves, filled my mind with sensations as painful as they were pleasing.' In this manner we are told by the historian on the 23d of April, the man possessed of a nation's love landed at the stairs of Murray's Wharf. He was there received by the Governor of New York, and conducted with military honors through an immense concourse of people to the apartments provided for him. There attended by foreign ministers, by public bodies, by political characters, and by private citizens of distinction, who pressed around him to offer their congratulations, he witnessed a 'day of extravagant joy,' succeeded by a splendid illumination.

"On the 30th of April, in the presence of the first Senate and House and a vast concourse of people, upon the balcony of the Federal Hall at Wall and Broad Streets he took the oath to support and administer the Constitution of the United States.

"The world has never witnessed such a scene as this. It had contemplated with awe the making of Consuls and Dictators, the crowning of Kings, the proclamation of Emperors; but the chariot wheels of the Conqueror had been driven over the necks of the people, and the gilded barges of monarchs had been launched upon the tears of their subjects. The air had been often convulsed with the cry, 'The King is dead—long live the King.' But now a scene of novel, yet sublime simplicity, was witnessed; a new political character has been created. Henceforth no tyrant, knave or fool could plead hereditary right to rule; henceforth the ruler was to be the ruler of the people, elected by the ballots of millions of freemen, while the welkin rang with joyous shouts: 'Long live the President of the United States; forever live the Constitution and the Union—forever live the liberties of America.'

"Mr. Chairman, when we compare the City of New York as she is to-day, with the city of one hundred years ago, and sweep into the range of vision Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco with their myriads of docks, ship-yards, factories, looms, libraries, colleges, schools, churches and institutions of charity, when we consider how the mantle of the Constitution has been spread 'without stretching' over a territory more vast than the empire of Alexander, when we reflect upon the rude shocks of foreign and domestic strife which have convulsed the land without injury to our institutions, when we consider the value of those institutions themselves, combining all that is old and all that is new, all that is dead and all that is alive and compute their cost, the centuries of misgovernment, of bloodshed and of toil, when we pause to estimate what they have been, what they now are, and what they may become, are we not led to exclaim in wonder, 'What is the secret of this astonishing success?' It is not ambition, it is not courage, it is not power, it is not the simple work of republicanism, it is not devotion to art, it is not belief in ancient dogmas or monastic vows; it is not commerce; it is not trade; it is not race; it is not soil or climate. Other nations have owed their prosperity and their greatness to the one or the other of these. It is, because America, under Providence, has never lost faith in the supreme idea that God has made man free; that no human authority has power to chain either his body or his mind; because she has recognized that in the depths of the conscience of every citizen—the humblest as well as the highest—there is 'a sentiment, sublime, sacred, inde-

structible, eternal—the sentiment of right, a sentiment which is the very element of reason within man, the granite of the human conscience, the rock upon which shall split and go to pieces all the iniquities, the hypocrisies, the bad laws and bad governments of this world,' and so with unfaltering faith in human destiny, climbing nearer and still nearer to the Source of all Good, drawing without stint upon the ancient and modern world for material for thought and assimilating these with the products of her own soil, she has grown in every direction, and to-day embodies in her thoughts, her inventions, her discoveries, her science, her enterprise, her finance, her statesmanship, and the giant toil of her sons in every corner of the earth all the moral, intellectual and educational forces which propel mankind.

"These facts embody a lesson coupled with a duty. Our aim should be first to preserve, next to deserve the institutions of our fathers. We should so guard the history of the Republic that we may do nothing unworthy of the past, nothing to cloud the glory of the coming day."

As directed by the resolutions adopted by the Committee of Citizens, Mayor Abram S. Hewitt appointed the following Committee of thirteen citizens to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Historical Society:

|                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| DANIEL F. TIEMAN,  | ALLAN CAMPBELL,        |
| SMITH ELY, JR.,    | CHARLES P. DALY,       |
| EDWARD COOPER,     | STUYVESANT FISH,       |
| WILLIAM H. WICKHAM | ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,     |
| FRANKLIN EDSON,    | WILLIAM G. HAMILTON,   |
| WILLIAM R. GRACE,  | GOVERNEUR MORRIS, JR., |
| PHILIP SCHUYLER.   |                        |

Pursuant to the call ordered by Mayor Hewitt, the above Committee met in the Mayor's office in the City Hall on November 23d, 1887, and the following gentlemen of the Committee of thirteen were present: Daniel F. Tieman, William H. Wickham, Franklin Edson, William R. Grace, Edward Cooper, Elbridge T. Gerry and Philip Schuyler. Mayor Hewitt stated that as he had desired to appoint on the Committee all the living ex-Mayors of New York he would add the name of ex-Mayor John T. Hoffman. On motion it was resolved to invite committees from the Chamber of Commerce, and the New York Historical Society, to meet the Committee of Citizens appointed by Mayor Hewitt. It was also voted that Gordon L. Ford and Clarence W. Bowen be continued as Secretaries until a permanent organization was formed.

On November 30th, 1887, Committees from the New York Historical Society and the Chamber of Commerce, met the Citizens' Committee in the Mayor's office in the City Hall. Jackson S. Schultz and Nathaniel Niles were present from the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. J. A. King, President of the New York Historical Society, reported that the following Committee had been appointed by the Historical Society:

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| JOHN A. KING, Chairman,    | GEORGE H. MOORE,         |
| JACOB B. MOORE, Secretary, | ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,     |
| JOHN JAY,                  | CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JR., |
| JOHN D. JONES,             | ROBERT SCHELL,           |

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| JOHN S. KENNEDY,      | CORNELIUS VANDERVILT, |
| EDWARD F. DE LANCEY,  | ANDREW WARNER,        |
| ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, | JOHN A. WEEKES.       |

Remarks were made by Jackson S. Schultz, Nathaniel Niles, Edward F. De Lancey, John A. King, Elbridge T. Gerry, John T. Hoffman, John Jay, Mayor Hewitt and others, suggesting different plans to start the movement of celebrating the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration. The idea was approved of that was suggested by Elbridge T. Gerry, who moved that the Society of the Sons of the Revolution be requested to send in the names of thirteen gentlemen who could act upon the General Committee.

It was also resolved at the meeting that no definite action be taken until the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Historical Society had further instructed their respective Committees, and given them power to act.

The third meeting of the Committee of Citizens was held in the Mayor's office in the City Hall, December 7th, 1887. A Committee of Conference from the New York Historical Society were present, consisting of John A. King, John A. Weekes, Edward F. De Lancey, George H. Moore and John S. Kennedy.

The following Committee of five were also present from the Chamber of Commerce: Jackson S. Schultz, Chairman, S. D. Babcock, J. M. Fiske, Orlando B. Potter and Erastus Wiman.

A communication was also received from James M. Montgomery, Secretary of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, stating that a Committee to attend the Centennial Constitutional Celebration had been appointed February 22d, 1887, and that the same Committee would act as a part of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. The Committee was as follows:

|                                       |                        |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| FREDERICK S. GALLMADGE,               | JOHN C. TOMLINSON,     |
| Chairman,                             | CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, |
| JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, Secretary, | WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, |
| JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS,                  | JOHN JAY PIERREPONT    |
| JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON,               | HENRY W. LE ROY,       |
| GEORGE CLINTON GENET                  | FREDEBICK A. BENJAMIN, |
| FLOYD CLARKSON,                       | CHARLES A. COE,        |
|                                       | ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.     |

Mayor Hewitt's suggestion was then adopted, that "the organization of the Citizens' Committee should be completed by embracing in such Committee the names of the Committee of fourteen from the New York Historical Society, and of the same number from the Chamber of Commerce and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution." This number would be a nucleus to which other names could be added. Mayor Hewitt further suggested that the Hon. Hamilton Fish would make an excellent Chairman



of the General Committee. John A. King moved that when a permanent organization of the Committee was effected, the name of the Hon. Hamilton Fish should be recommended as permanent Chairman. The notion was carried unanimously.

It was further moved that the General Committee consist of fourteen citizens, and also the Committee of fourteen from the Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce and the Sons of the Revolution.

James M. Varnum's name was substituted for Mr. Gerry's, as Mr. Gerry's name was included in the list of the names from the Sons of the Revolution.

The names of Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and Clarence W. Bowen were also added to the General Committee, and it was moved that Mayor Hewitt act as Chairman of the Committee in the absence of the Hon. Hamilton Fish. The General Committee as constituted now consisted of the following fifty-nine gentlemen:

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| HON. HAMILTON FISH,    | CORNELIUS N. BLISS,       |
| MAYOR ABRAM S. HEWITT, | JAMES M. BROWN,           |
| CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,     | WILLIAM E. DODGE,         |
| RICHARD A. MCCURDY,    | LEVI P. MORTON,           |
| WM. H. ROBERTSON,      | GUSTAV SCHWAB,            |
| JOHN SLOANE,           | SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,        |
| JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,    | ORLANDO B. POTTER,        |
| ERASTUS WIMAN,         | JACOB M. FISKE,           |
| DANIEL F. TIEMAN,      | SMITH ELY, JR.,           |
| EDWARD COOPER,         | WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,       |
| FRANKLIN EDSON,        | WM. R. GRACE,             |
| ALLAN CAMPBELL,        | CHARLES P. DALY,          |
| STUYVESANT FISH,       | WILLIAM G. HAMILTON,      |
| GOVERNEUR MORRIS, JR., | PHILIP SCHUYLER,          |
| JOHN T. HOFFMAN,       | JAMES M. VARNUM,          |
| JOHN A. KING,          | JACOB C. MOORE,           |
| JOHN JAY,              | JOHN D. JONES,            |
| JOHN S. KENNEDY,       | EDWARD F. DE LANCEY,      |
| ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON,  | GEORGE H. MOORE,          |
| ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,   | CHARLES H. RUSSELL, JR.,  |
| ROBERT SOHELL          | JAS. MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, |
| CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,  | ANDREW WARNER,            |
| JOHN A. WEEKES,        | FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,   |
| JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS,   | JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON,   |
| GEORGE CLINTON GENET,  | FLOYD CLARKSON,           |
| JOHN C. TOMLINSON,     | CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS,    |
| WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, | JOHN J. PIERREPONT,       |
| HENRY W. LE ROY,       | FREDERICK A. BENJAMIN,    |
| CHARLES A. COE,        | ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,        |

CLARENCE W. BOWEN.

The fourth meeting of the Committee as above constituted was held in the Governor's Room in the City Hall on Wednesday, December 14th, 1887.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish was elected President of the Committee, and John A. King, Chauncey M. Depew and

John T. Hoffman were appointed by Mayor Hewitt a Committee of three to wait upon Mr. Fish and apprise him of his appointment.

Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, not in his official position, but as a private citizen, was elected permanent Chairman of the Committee. Clarence W. Bowen was elected permanent Secretary of the Committee, but declined. It was then moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Mayor to report additional names to be added to the General Committee, and also to recommend the name of some gentleman as permanent Secretary. In accordance with the above resolution, Mayor Hewitt appointed the following committee of five: Elbridge T. Gerry, Philip Schuyler, James M. Varnum, Orlando B. Potter, and William E. Dodge.

The fifth meeting of the Committee was held in the Governor's Room in the City Hall on January 11th, 1888, Mayor Abram S. Hewitt in the chair.

Elbridge T. Gerry, in behalf of the Committee of Five, recommended that the following named gentlemen should be added to the committee, which was agreed to:

|                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, | SETH LOW,              |
| EUGENE KELLY,             | W. BAYARD CUTTING,     |
| OSWALD OTTENDORFER,       | JAMES C. CARTER,       |
| JESSE SELIGMAN,           | HENRY BERGH,           |
| J. PIERREPONT MORGAN,     | RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, |
| GEORGE G. HAVEN,          | GORDON L. FORD,        |
| ASA BIRD GARDNER,         | DELANCEY NICOLL,       |
| D. WILLIS JAMES,          | ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP,  |
| FREDERICK R. COUDERT,     | JOHN L. CADWALADER,    |
| J. HAMPDEN ROBB,          | LOCKE W. WINCHESTER,   |
| SCHUYLER HAMILTON,        | DANIEL HUNTINGTON,     |
| BRAYTON IVES,             | L. P. DI CESNOLA,      |
| RICHARD W. GILDER,        | LOUIS FITZGERALD,      |
| THEODORE ROOSEVELT,       | EGERTON L. WINTHROP,   |
| EDMUND HENDRICKS,         | PROF. H. H. BOYESEN,   |
| THOMAS ADDIS EMMET,       | FREDERICK H. TAPPEN,   |
| GEORGE BLISS,             | LEWIS G. MORRIS,       |
| CHARLES W. DAYTON,        | J. T. VAN RENSSELAER   |
| WM. E. D. STOKES,         | LISPENARD STEWART,     |
| EDWARD V. LOW,            | FREDERICK GALLATIN,    |

CHARLES ADAMS.

The recommendations of the Committee of Five were unanimously adopted.

John A. King, in behalf of the Committee of Three appointed to wait upon the Hon. Hamilton Fish, stated that Mr. Fish would act as President of the Committee. The following committee was then appointed by Mayor Hewitt as the Executive Committee:

|                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, Chair- | ABRAM S. HEWITT,    |
| man,                      | JOHN T. HOFFMAN,    |
| JOHN A. KING,             | CORNELIUS N. BLISS, |
| FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,   | SETH LOW,           |

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, LOUIS FITZGERALD,  
 ORLANDO B. POTTER, JAMES M. MONTGOMERY,  
 ASA BIRD GARDNER, J. TALMADGE VAN RENS-  
 JOHN COCHRANE SELAER,  
 JAMES M. VARNUM, PHILIP SCHUYLER,  
 RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, BRAYTON IVES,  
 WILLIAM G. HAMILTON, J. HAMPDEN ROBB,  
 CHARLES W. DAYTON, JACOB B. MOORE,  
 STUYVESANT FISH, THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
 GEORGE G. HAVEN, JAMES C. CARTER,  
 CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Secretary*.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

On February 3d, 1888, Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called together Abram S. Hewitt, James M. Varnum, Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederick S. Tallmadge and Samuel D. Babcock, and submitted to them the following plan for the celebration:

New York, February 3d, 1888.

*To the Sub-Committee on Plan and Scope of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States:*

GENTLEMEN:

I submit for your consideration the names of the different Sub-Committees, and also the names of gentlemen to serve on the different Sub-Committees, and also an outline of the Plan and Scope, as follows:

#### SUB-COMMITTEES.

- No. 1. Plan and Scope.
- " 2. States.
- " 3. General Government.
- " 4. Army (including Committee on Industrial Parade).
- " 5. Navy.
- " 6. Entertainment.
- " 7. Finance.
- " 8. Railroads and Transportation.
- " 9. Art.
- " 10. Exhibitions.
- " 11. Literary Exercises.

#### No. 1.—PLAN AND SCOPE.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, *Chairman*.

JAMES M. VARNUM, FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,  
 CORNELIUS N. BLISS, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.

#### No. 2.—STATES.

WILLIAM G. HAMILTON, *Chairman*.

JAMES C. CARTER, JACOB A. CANTOR,  
 JOHN SCHUYLER, E. ELLERY ANDERSON,  
 J. TALMADGE VAN RENSSELAER, FLOYD CLARKSON,  
 JAMES S. HUSTED, HENRY W. LE ROY,  
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JOHN B. PINE,  
 JAMES M. MONTGOMERY, *Secretary*.

#### No. 3.—GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

JOHN A. KING, *Chairman*.

JOHN JAY, FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER,  
 EDWARD COOPER, WM. H. ROBERTSON,  
 WM. H. WICKHAM, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,  
 WM. R. GRACE, SETH LOW, *Secretary*.

#### No. 4.—ARMY (Military and Industrial Parade).

PHILIP SCHUYLER, *Chairman*.

JOHN COCHRANE, FREDERICK GALLATIN,  
 LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,  
 J. HAMPDEN ROBB, JOHN C. TOMLINSON, *Sec'y*.

#### No. 5.—NAVY.

ASA BIRD GARDNER, *Chairman*.

JOHN S. BARNES, ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON,  
 GEORGE G. HAVEN, D. WILLIS JAMES,  
 JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, FREDERICK R. COUDERT,  
 S. NICHOLAS KANE, OSWALD OTTENDORFER,  
 JOHN JAY PIERREPONT, *Secretary*.

#### No. 6.—ENTERTAINMENT.

STUYVESANT FISH, *Chairman*.

LEVI P. MORTON, EDGERTON L. WINTHROP,  
 WM. B. BEEKMAN, GOUVERNEUR MOREIS, JR.,  
 GEORGE WILSON, S. L. M. BARLOW,  
 WARD McALLISTER, STEPHEN H. OLIN,  
 WM. E. D. STOKES, *Secretary*.

#### No. 7.—FINANCE.

BRAYTON IVES, *Chairman*.

LOGAN C. MURRAY, JOHN SLOANE,  
 JAMES N. BROWN, JAMES D. SMITH,  
 JOHN CLAFLIN, EDWARD V. LOEW,  
 JOHN S. KENNEDY, JAMES H. DUNHAM,  
 LOUIS FITZGERALD, EUGENE KELLY,  
 ALLAN CAMPBELL, WALTER STANTON,  
 DE LANCEY NICOLL, *Secretary*.

#### No. 8.—RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

ORLANDO B. POTTER, *Chairman*.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, CHARLES W. DAYTON,  
 ERASTUS WIDMAN, JOSIAH M. FISK,  
 JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, *Secretary*.

#### No. 9.—ART.

HENRY G. MARQUAND, *Chairman*.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON, FRANK D. MILLET,  
 F. HOPKINSON SMITH, H. H. BOYSEN,  
 WILLIAM E. DODGE, CHARLES HENRY HART,  
 RICHARD W. GILDER, *Secretary*.

#### No. 10.—EXHIBITIONS.

GORDON L. FORD, *Chairman*.

RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, LISPENARD STEWART,  
 JOHN L. CADWALADER, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, JR., *Sec'y*.

#### No. 11.—LITERARY EXERCISES.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, *Chair'n*. CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Sec'y*.

1st, Of course the Committee on Plan and Scope is the most important committee, and the general programme of the celebration should be discussed and approved by this Committee. I would respectfully suggest that the celebration be confined, if possible, to one day, namely, April 30th, 1889. It may, however, be necessary to have the naval parade in the harbor on the afternoon of the day before. The naval parade will consist of vessels belonging to the United States and to foreign countries, such as France and England and Germany, which would be especially interested in the event. There should be a grand military parade, and military organizations from the different cities, as well as from New York State and New York City, should be invited to participate. The different trades, also, should be invited to take part in the parade; and some formal exercises should take place on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, where Washington was inaugurated, and also in St. Paul's Church, where Washington attended service on the day of his inauguration. Possibly, in addition, some further literary exercises should be held in the Metropolitan Opera House. It would be desirable, I think, to have an oration and a poem. After the literary exercises were over and the parade had taken place, I think it would be a good idea to have a banquet in the evening, which the President of the United States and other invited guests should attend.

It would be an excellent idea if a Memorial Exhibition, containing Washington relics, and also an exhibition of portraits of



Washington and of his Cabinet, and of others who assisted in the inauguration, should be held in this city during the month of April, 1889.

These ideas, and others that will no doubt occur to you, are now brought before you, the Committee on Plan and Scope, for your approval, and to invite suggestions from you.

2d. The duty of the Committee on States would be to address a communication to the Governors of all States and Territories, telling them of the celebration, inviting their co-operation, and requesting them to bring before the legislatures of their several States the fact of the celebration, and requesting the attendance of members of the several legislatures, of gentlemen whose ancestors took a prominent part in the inauguration, and of such citizens of the States as would be particularly interested in the historical event.

3d. It is proposed, as you know, to open an exhibition in Washington in the spring of 1889, and the General Government has been invited to assist in the undertaking. Now, the exhibition in Washington will not conflict in any way with ours; but it should be the duty of the Committee on General Government to find out just what is being done in Washington, and to consult with those who are interested in that celebration, so as to avoid any difficulties that might otherwise arise. We should endeavor to co-operate so that the celebration in New York will supplement and emphasize the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of the Constitution in Washington in March of 1889.

The Committee on the General Government should ask the President of the United States to bring our celebration of April 30th before Congress, and request that body to appoint a Committee to co-operate with us in our celebration. I think that the celebration in New York should have the formal approval of the Government of the United States; for Washington, as you know, was inaugurated President of the General Government, and it should be under the auspices of the General Government that the celebration should take place.

4th. The Committee on the Army would arrange with military organizations in this city and in New York State, and also invite military organizations from other States to take part in the parade. The different trades, too, should be invited to join in the parade. The representation of all the leading industries of the country would thus form an important and attractive feature of the parade.

5th. The duties of the Committee on the Navy are obvious. Mr. Coudert would represent the interests of France and Mr. Ottendorfer of Germany, on the Committee; for vessels from foreign countries would, no doubt, join in the parade in the harbor.

6th. The duty of the Entertainment Committee would be to attend to the invitations to the President of the United States, and to other public officials and gentlemen of distinction, who would attend the festivities and the banquet in the evening.

7th and 8th. The duties of the Committees on Finance and on Railroads and Transportation are obvious and need no explanation.

9th, 10th and 11th. I have spoken of the Committees on Art and Exhibitions and Literary Exercises, and it is unnecessary to comment further at this time on their respective duties. The Committee on Art might be able to get portraits of Washington and other historical portraits from the different public and private art galleries of the country, and the Committee on Exhibitions might secure manuscripts and books and works and memorials of an historical character pertaining to George Washington.

The Chairman of each of the Sub-Committees is a member of the Executive Committee. I have put a young man on each of the Committees that he might act as Secretary.

The above suggestions are only an outline of what the celebration should be, and as such I respectfully submit them to you.

Yours very truly,  
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,  
*Chairman of the Executive Committee.*

The different Sub-Committees were at once informed of the work that had been assigned to them, and preparations for the Celebration were immediately begun.

Mr. Gerry caused bills to be introduced in the Legisla-

ture of the State of New York, authorizing the State to make an appropriation of money to the Celebration, and authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to make an appropriation, and also creating April 30th, 1889, a legal holiday.

The following additions were made to the different Committees during the spring:

To the Sub-Committee on General Government:

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, HON. FRANK S. HISCOCK.

To the Sub-Committee on Navy:

ALFRED C. CHENEY, Captain HENRY ERBEN,  
LOYALL FARRAGUT, OGDEN GOELET,  
BUCHANAN WINTHROP.

To the Sub-Committee on Entertainment:

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, ROBERT GOELET,  
WILLIAM JAY, WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT,

To the Sub-Committee on Finance:

HENRY B. HYDE, JOHN J. KNOX,  
DARIUS O. MILLS, JOHN F. PLUMMER,  
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, RICHARD T. WILSON.

To the Sub-Committee on Art:

JOHN L. CADWALADER, A. W. DRAKE,  
GORDON L. FORD, CHARLES PARSONS,  
OLIVER H. PERRY, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, JR.,  
RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, LISPENARD STEWART.

To the General Committee:

CHARLES F. ADAMS, E. ELLERY ANDERSON,  
CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, JOHN J. ASTOR,  
RICHARD T. AUCHMUTY, JOHN S. BARNES,  
S. L. M. BARLOW, CAPT. WARREN C. BEACH,  
J. W. BEEKMAN, WM. BEEKMAN,  
JOHN H. BIRD, WILLIAM H. BISSELL,  
SAMUEL BORROWE, EDWIN BOOTH,  
JAMES J. BURNET, HON. JACOB A. CANTOR,  
HENRY GUY CARLETON, ALFRED C. CHENEY,  
BANYER CLARKSON, JOHN CLAFLIN,  
FREDERICK CLARKSON, MONCURE D. CONWAY,  
ALFRED R. CONKLING, WASHINGTON E. CONNOR,  
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, GEN. JOHN COCHRANE,  
EDWIN A. CRICKSHANK, WILLIAM HENRY CROSBY,  
RICHARD T. DAVIES, FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER,  
GEORGE D. DE WITT, RICHARD VARICK DE WITT,  
DR. MORGAN DIX, A. W. DRAKE,  
EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, CAPT. HENRY ERBEN,  
WM. M. EVARTS, LOYALL FARRAGUT,  
JOSIAH M. FISK, WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,  
OGDEN GOELET, ROBERT GOELET,  
HUGH J. GRANT, CHAS. HENRY HART,  
CHAS. HANSELT, HON. FRANK HISCOCK,  
HON. JAMES W. HUSTED, HENRY B. HYDE,  
HARRISON CLARK, JOHN D. CRIMMINS,  
H. C. FAHNSTOCK, CHARLES ISHAM,  
ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSEPH C. JACKSON,

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| WILLIAM JAY,              | S. NICHOLSON KANE,        |
| WILLIAM LINN KEESE,       | RUFFS KING,               |
| ALEXANDER KNOX,           | JOHN J. KNOX,             |
| FRANK R. LAWRENCE,        | ARTHUR LEARY,             |
| HY. BROCKHOLST LEDYARD,   | JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,      |
| HENRY G. MARQUAND,        | WARD McALLISTER,          |
| FRANK D. MILLET,          | DARIUS O. MILLS,          |
| THOMAS S. MOORE,          | THEODORE W. MYERS,        |
| THOMAS H. NEWBOLD,        | STEPHEN H. OLIN,          |
| CHARLES PARSONS,          | OLIVER H. PERRY,          |
| GEORGE HUNT PENDLETON     | JOHN B. PINE.             |
| JOHN F. PLUMMER,          | FREDERICK W. RHINELANDER, |
| ROBERT RUTTER,            | EDWARD SCHELL,            |
| AUGUSTUS F. SCHERMERHORN, | JOHN SCHUYLER,            |
| CLARENCE A. SEWARD,       | ROBERT H. SHANNON,        |
| GARDINER SHERMAN,         | J. EDWARD SIMMONS,        |
| WM. D. SLOANE,            | WILLIAM M. POLK,          |
| HENRY L. SLOTE,           | JAMES D. SMITH,           |
| F. HOPKINSON SMITH,       | WM. C. SMITH,             |
| EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN,  | WM. STEINWAY,             |
| RICHARD HENRY STODDARD,   | WALTER STANTON,           |
| MILES STANDISH,           | WILLIAM L. STRONG,        |
| ROBERT STUYVESANT,        | JOHN J. TUCKER.           |
| WM. K. VANDERBILT,        | TRAVIS COLES VAN BUREN,   |
| JAMES S. VAN CORTLANDT,   | JOHN BARNES VARICK,       |
| ALEXANDER S. WEBB,        | G. CREIGHTON WEBB.        |
| RICHARD T. WILSON,        | BUCHANAN WINTHROP,        |
| JAMES GRANT WILSON,       | GEORGE WILSON.            |

STEPHEN M. WRIGHT.

The following memorial was presented to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by John A. King, Chairman of the Committee on General Government:

"New York, March 10th, 1888.

"To the President of the United States:

"The Centennial Anniversary of the Organization of the Constitutional Government of the United States, of the First Meeting of Congress, and of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, in the City of New York, will occur on the 30th day of April, 1889.

"It is appropriate that the anniversary of these great events should be properly celebrated in the same city, and upon the exact date and site of their occurrence, one hundred years ago.

"Moved by such considerations, the citizens of New York, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the New York Historical Society, the Order of the Cincinnati, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, have organized a grand Committee of Citizens, 'on the Centennial Celebration of April 30th, 1789,' and have appointed the undersigned as their chief officers, with instructions to make the observance of the occasion worthy of the City, of the State, and of the signal events to be commemorated; and, further, to respectfully ask that you will make this determination the subject of a communication to Congress, inviting National co-operation, as it is to be a celebration in which the Nation and the States should assist in unison with the people of New York.

"Remarkable and becoming as, in their respective localities, were the ceremonies, in which all sections united, in recognition of 1776, of Yorktown, and of the formation of the Federal Constitution in 1787, yet is the anniversary of the 30th of April, 1789,

more noteworthy, as being the final and pre-eminently the greatest of the National Centennials, the consummation of the manifold blessings attained by all others preceding, and commemorative of the taking of the Oath of Office by George Washington, in the presence of the Houses of Congress, whereby the wheels of a Republican Constitutional Government were set in motion, complete in its Executive and Legislative Branches, and fully equipped for its great work.

"The precise spot upon which this august ceremony took place, though now owned and occupied by the United States, was in 1883 crowned by the citizens of New York with a colossal figure in bronze of the first President, with an inscription upon the base, so that it may be marked and known to future generations.

"Around this hallowed spot the people of New York will gather in 1889, and as outlined in the Plan and Scope, which we have the honor to submit to you, invitations will be issued to the President of the United States, the Members of his Cabinet, the Federal Judiciary, the Houses of Congress, the Heads of the Departments, the Governors and Legislators of the States and Territories, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the resident representatives of the Foreign Governments having friendly relations with the United States, and representatives of various organizations and societies of the Union, to unite with them in appropriate observances of the occasion. It is proposed to confine the programme to the day of 30th of April, 1889; that there shall be a military and naval parade, in which, under orders issued by the President, the United States Troops and the vessels of the Navy shall participate, in connection with the Military and Industrial Organizations from the different cities and states, as well as with those of the City and State of New York; that some formal exercises shall take place on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, where Washington was inaugurated; that there shall be delivered a commemorative oration and poem; and, finally, that there shall be a banquet to which the honored guests of the City will be duly invited.

"The grandeur of the occasion and its appropriate observance upon the historic site, in the midst of the great metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, cannot fail to impress themselves upon your own consideration, and, therefore, in asking your full co-operation with us, your memorialists would respectfully request that you may be pleased to draw the attention of Congress to this subject by a special message, and thereby impart to this great celebration the broad characteristic of nationality in which the States and Territories should fully join.

"HAMILTON FISH,  
*President.*

"ABRAM S. HEWITT,  
*Chairman of General Committee.*

"ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,  
*Chairman of Executive Committee.*

"CLARENCE W. BOWEN,  
*Secretary."*

At a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee, April 16th, 1888, reports were received from Philip Schuyler, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Army, asking for an appropriation of \$70,000, and from Stuyvesant Fish, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Entertainment, asking for an appropriation of \$20,000. The Entertainment Committee also reported that the night of Monday, April 29th, 1889, was selected for the Centennial Ball, to be given in the Metropolitan Opera House, and Tuesday, April 30th, 1889, was selected for the banquet in the same place.

During the spring all the Committees organized themselves and made preparations to carry out the work as



prescribed in the outline by Elbridge T. Gerry, to the Plan and Scope Committee.

The Exhibition Committee was merged into the Art Committee, and chose Henry G. Marquand, Chairman, Gordon L. Ford, Vice-Chairman, and Richard W. Gilder, Secretary, and the ball-room suite of rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House were engaged for an Art and Memorial Exhibition during the spring of 1889.

No meetings of the Plan and Scope Committee were held during the summer, but frequent conferences were held by the different members of the Committee, the work necessary to be done was outlined by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Secretary attended to the correspondence, which increased all through the summer months.

In the fall meetings were again held by the different Sub-Committees, in order that the work might be pushed more vigorously, and reports from the different Committees were sent in regularly to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Finance Committee undertook to raise \$175,000, of which \$75,000 should be asked of the City of New York, \$50,000 from the State of New York, and \$50,000 raised in private subscriptions.

The Art and Exhibition Committee engaged William A. Coffin, the artist, as their manager, in order that his time might be devoted exclusively to the work of preparing for the Art Exhibition.

The Committee on Navy arranged to meet the President of the United States at Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday, April 29th, 1889, and conduct him to the foot of Wall Street, in New York, over the same course followed by Washington on his arrival in New York, on April 23d, 1789.

The Committee on Literary Exercises recommended that brief religious services of praise and thanksgiving should be held in the different churches in the city at nine o'clock on the morning of April 30th, 1889, the same hour in which religious services were held on April 30th, 1789, and this Committee also arranged for a special service to be held in St. Paul's Church, on April 30th, 1889, to be conducted by the Bishop of New York, inasmuch as services were held in the same church on the day of Washington's Inauguration, and were conducted by the Bishop of New York and the Chaplain to the Senate, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Provoost.

It was also agreed that the formal Literary Exercises should take place on the morning of April 30th, at the Sub-Treasury Building, at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, where stood Federal Hall, the scene of the Inauguration Ceremonies; and that a prayer be offered by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D., a poem read by John Greenleaf Whittier, an oration delivered by Chauncey M. Depew, an address by the President of the United States,

and the Benediction pronounced by Archbishop Corrigan.

In November, permanent headquarters were secured at the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, a corps of clerks and stenographers were engaged, and the work of the Committee vigorously pushed.

The different states began to send in the names of the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the representation of their respective states at the celebration.

Mr. Gerry, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, invited the clergymen of New York to attend the meeting in the Governor's Room in the City Hall on December 6th, 1888, in order that a Committee of Clergymen could be appointed to arrange for religious services in the churches of the country at nine o'clock, A.M., on April 30th, 1889.

Grover Cleveland, as President of the United States, called to the attention of the country the importance of the celebration in the following words in his Annual Message to Congress:

"Preparations for the Centennial Celebration, on April 30th, 1889, of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at the City of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country in this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operative action by Congress on behalf of the people of the United States."

It would fill a volume to print all the reports of the ten Committees who have had in preparation the work for the Celebration of Washington's Inauguration.

Additional names were added to the Sub-Committees and to the General Committee from time to time; the original plans were modified to some extent as the interest in the Celebration increased.

It was originally proposed to have the Reviewing Stand on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, and to have the soldiers pass by after the Literary Exercises were finished; but at a meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the different states and territories, which was held in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, January 8th, 1889, a discussion took place which showed the impracticability of having the reviewing stand on the steps of the Sub-Treasury. It was found that so many thousands of troops would be in New York on April 30th, that it would be impossible to concentrate them in lower Broadway. It was determined, therefore, to have the reviewing stand on Madison Square, and it was also determined to have the Industrial Parade May 1st, instead of Tuesday, April 30th, 1889, as originally proposed.

During the winter, Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made four or five visits to Albany, to attend to the passage of a bill by the Legislature, appropriating \$75,000 for the purposes of the Celebration.

The money finally appropriated by the State of New York was \$200,000, of which \$125,000 was for the National Guard, \$20,000 for the Grand Army of the Republic, and \$55,000 for the Committee in New York.

The Plan and Scope Committee met frequently during the winter to approve of the plans submitted by the other Committees, and to consent to the appropriations of money asked by the Committees for carrying on the work.

The Army Committee engaged headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and have been hard at work in arranging the details for the Military and Industrial Parade.

The task of the Naval Committee has been no light one in making preparations for the grand naval display in New York Harbor on April 29th, 1889.

The Committee on Entertainment have held frequent meetings for the discussion of plans and in arranging the many details connected with the Ball and Banquet to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday and Tuesday, April 29th and 30th, 1889.

The Committee on Railroads and Transportation arranged with the different railroads of the country for excursion rates, and the Art Committee have been planning for a most interesting collection of portraits of Washington

and the Members of the First Congress, and of relics of the time of Washington for the Art Exhibition.

The Committee on General Government through its Chairman, John A. King, has been in constant communication with the authorities in Washington.

The work of the Committee on States has been arduous, and the plans made to entertain the Commissioners from the different states have been such as will add to the national character of the Celebration.

To the Chairmen of the different Sub-Committees is due the greatest credit for the vast amount of work done in preparing for the Centennial Celebration of Washington's Inauguration.

The members of the different Sub-Committees have all done in a most satisfactory way their share of the work. The great interest manifested throughout the country in the Celebration has made the Committees more eager to perform aright the work assigned to them. They have done their work intelligently and enthusiastically, and it is believed that the Celebration of Washington's Inauguration as First President of the United States, will be in every way worthy of the great City of New York.



# COMMITTEES ON THE CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

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CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Secretary.

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CORNELIUS N. BLISS,                      FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,  
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COL. FLOYD CLARKSON,                      JOHN SCHUYLER,  
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FREDERICK GALLATIN,                      LOCKE W. WINCHESTER,  
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| ALEXANDER J. CLINTON,     | ROBERT GOELET,        | STEPHEN H. OLIN,       | WM. K. VANDERBILT,     |
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| FREDERICK CLARKSON,       | WILLIAM R. GRACE,     | CHARLES PARSONS,       | J. S. VAN COURTLAND,   |
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| JOHN CLAFLIN,             | SCHUYLER HAMILTON,    | GEORGE H. PENDLETON,   | JOHN BARNES VARICK,    |
| CHARLES A. COE,           | WILLIAM G. HAMILTON,  | JOHN B. PINE,          | JAMES M. VARNUM,       |
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| W. BAYARD CUTTING,        | BRAYTON IVES,         | ROBERT RUTTER,         | JAMES GRANT WILSON,    |
| HARRISON CLARK,           | JOSEPH C. JACKSON,    | ROBERT SCHELL,         | GEORGE WILSON,         |
| JOHN D. CRIMMINS,         | D. WILLIS JAMES,      | EDWARD SHELL,          | STEPHEN M. WRIGHT.     |



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 RICHARD T. AUCHMUTY, WILLIAM JAY,  
 FREDERICK CLARKSON.

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 Clarkson, Warden in 1770.

HOWLAND PELL, *Secretary*, a descendant of John Pell,  
 Lord of the Manor of Pelham, 1669.

HALLETT ALSOP BORROWE, representing the Hallett and  
 Alsop families.

TEMPLE BOWDOIN, a descendant of Gen. Alexander Ham-  
 ilton.

AMORY SIBLEY CARHART, a great-great-grandson of Maj.  
 Cornelius Carhart and of Col. Joseph Beavers, of the Rev-  
 olutionary Army.

BANYER CLARKSON, a descendant of Chief-Justice Jay,  
 Warden in 1789, and of Gen. Matthew Clarkson, Vestry-  
 man in 1789.

JOHN LANGDON ERVING, great-great-grandson of John  
 Langdon, First President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

DR. JOHN CLARKSON JAY, great-grandson of Chief-  
 Justice John Jay.

EDWARD A. LE ROY, JR., a descendant of Jacob Le Roy  
 Vestryman.

PHILIP L. LIVINGSTON, a great-great-grandson of Philip  
 Livingston, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

EDWARD DE PEYSTER LIVINGSTON, a descendant of  
 Chancellor Robert R. Livingston.

WILLIAM BARD MCVICKAR, a descendant of Dr. Samuel  
 Bard, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons  
 in New York, and Vestryman in 1788.

RICHARD MALCOLM MONTGOMERY, a descendant of Gen.  
 Wm. Malcolm, colonel commanding 2d N. Y., 1776 to  
 1778. Vestryman Trinity Church. Brigadier-General  
 commanding militia New York and Richmond coun-  
 ties at Inauguration of Washington.

NEWBOLD MORRIS, great-great-grandson of Louis Morris,  
 Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

LUDLOW OGDEN, representing the Ludlow and Ogden  
 families.

T. J. OAKLEY RHINELANDER, great-grandson of Henry  
 Cruger.

WINTHROP RUTHERFORD, a descendant of Col. John Ruth-  
 erford, of the Revolution, and Vestryman in 1787.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, a descendant of the Alexander  
 and Russell families.

SAMUEL AUCHMUTY TUCKER, a descendant of the Rev.  
 Fr. Samuel Auchmuty, Rector from 1764 to 1777.

AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, JR., great-great-grandson  
 of Augustus Van Cortlandt, Vestryman in 1784.

CHARLES VAN RENSSELAER, representing the Van Ren-  
 selaer family.

ROBERT T. VARNUM, representing Gen. James M. Var-  
 num.

JOHN TILLOTSON WAINWRIGHT, great-great-grandson of  
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J. LEUIS WEBB, grandson of Gen. Samuel B. Webb.

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| G. CREIGHTON WEBB,                 | LISPENARD STEWART.       |
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JOHN COCHRANE, late Brig.-General, U. S. Vols.

L. P. DI CESNOLA, late Colonel U. S. Vols.

FLOYD CLARKSON, late Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. Vols.

LOYALL FARRAGUT, late Second Lieut. U. S. A.

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 DONALD, Rev. E. W., D.D., Church of the Ascension.

Roman Catholic—MARTIN J. BROPHY.

Dutch Reform—CHAMBERS, Rev. TALBOT W., D.D.,  
 Senior Pastor Collegiate Dutch Church.

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Gov. JAMES P. EAGLE, Hon. M. L. BELL,  
 Judge B. J. BROWN, Hon. BENJ. F. DUVAL,  
 Gen. D. W. JONES, Hon. JAMES C. TAPPAN,  
 Hon. JOHN ROSE, Hon. PAUL JONES,  
 Hon. O. W. WATKINS.

**MICHIGAN.**

Gov. C. G. LUCE, Hon. THOS. W. FERRY,  
 HENRY B. LEDYARD, PHIL PARSON,  
 Col. HENRY M. DUFFIELD, A. B. TURNER,  
 J. B. MULLIKEN.

**FLORIDA.**

JOHN G. BURBRIDGE, Gen. WILLIAM MILLER.  
 ALBERT W. GILCHRIST.

**TEXAS.**

JOE H. STEWART, Hon. JOHN HANCOCK,  
 Hon. HENRY EXALL, Hon. W. W. CLEVELAND,  
 Hon. PETER SMITH, Hon. SAMUEL MAVERICK.

**IOWA.**

Gov. WILLIAM LARRABEE, Hon. JAMES HARLAN.

**WISCONSIN.**

Gov. WILLIAM HOARD, Hon. HORACE RUBLEE,  
 Hon. T. R. HUDD, OGDEN H. FETHERS.

**CALIFORNIA.**

Senator L. A. STANFORD, Congressman BRIGGS,  
 Senator J. G. HEARST, Congressman THOMPSON,  
 Congressman W. W. MARROW, Congressman VANDEVER,  
 Congressman FELTON, Congressman WATERMAN.  
 Congressman McKENNA, Hon. C. N. FENTON.

**MINNESOTA.**

Gov. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, Lieut.-Gov. A. E. RICE,  
 ALEXANDER M. PEABODY.

**OREGON.**

Gov. SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

**KANSAS.**

Hon. EUGENE F. WARE, Col. W. B. STONE,  
 Capt. GEORGE R. PECK, Maj. CALVIN HOOD,  
 Hon. CHARLES K. WELLS, Capt. PERRY HUTCHINSON,  
 Hon. D. E. CORNELL, Hon. A. H. ELLIS,  
 Col. H. W. LEWIS.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

Hon. HENRY S. WALKER, Hon. J. J. WOODS,  
 Hon. W. V. THOMPSON, Hon. H. J. SAMUELS,  
 Hon. P. T. DUFFY, EUSTACE GIBSON,  
 Hon. B. S. MORGAN, Hon. JOHN W. ARBUCKLE,  
 Hon. ALFRED CALDWELL, Hon. J. B. TANNEY,  
 Hon. R. P. CHEW, Col. A. A. FRANZHEIM,  
 Hon. D. B. LUCAS, Hon. J. C. ALDERSON,  
 Hon. B. C. WASHINGTON, Hon. HENRY C. DAVIS,  
 Hon. JOSEPH SPRIGG, Gen. E. L. WARD,  
 Hon. S. L. FLOURNOY, Hon. N. B. SCOTT,  
 Hon. JOHN J. DAVIS, Hon. EDWIN MAXWELL,  
 Col. J. W. ST. CLAIR, Hon. P. W. MORRIS,  
 Gov. J. B. JACKSON, Gen. J. H. DUVAL,  
 Gen. C. B. HART.

**NEVADA.**

Hon. H. F. BARTINE.

**NEBRASKA.**

Gov. JOHN M. THAYER, Hon. JOHN L. WEBSTER.

**COLORADO.**

Gov. J. A. COOPER, Hon. BENJ. F. CROWELL,  
 Hon. ED. C. WOLCOTT, CHARLES B. KOUNTZE.

**ALASKA.**

THOMAS SHEPARD NOWELL.

**ARIZONA.**

Gov. LEWIS WOLFLEY, JOHN M. EVANS.

**DAKOTA.**

Gov. ARTHUR C. MELLETTE.

**IDAHO.**

Hon. FREDERICK T. DUBOIS.

**MONTANA.**

Gov. BENJ. F. WHITE, RUSSELL B. HARRISON,  
 Ex-Gov. S. T. HANSEN, Hon. W. A. CLARKE.

**NEW MEXICO.**

Gov. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

**UTAH.**

J. E. DOOLEY.

**WASHINGTON TERRITORY.**

Gov. MILLS C. MOORE, WATSON C. SQUIRE  
 SAMUEL A. WHEELWRIGHT, J. J. BROWNE.

**WYOMING.**

FRANK S. LUSK.

**INDIAN TERRITORY.**

Gen. PLEASANT PORTER.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Pres't of Commissioners, W. B. WEBB.

## PROGRAMME.

### Wednesday, April 17th.

I. Formal opening of the Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Relics in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, at 8:30 P. M. The Loan Exhibition will be open to the public on Thursday, April 18th, and remain open, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., until Wednesday, May 8th. Admission fee, fifty cents.

### Monday, April 29th.

II. The Naval Parade will take place in New York Harbor, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Governors, Commissioners of States, and other guests with ladies invited by the Committee on States and the members of the General Committee will embark at 9:30 A. M., on the steamer "Erastus Wiman" at ferry slip foot of West 23d St., New York City, to receive the President, and to meet the President's steamer off Elizabethport. Admittance by special Blue ticket.

On the arrival of President Harrison and the Cabinet officers, and other officials of distinction, at Elizabethport, at 11 o'clock Monday morning, the party will at once embark for New York City. The President and immediate Suite will be received by the Committee on Navy, and under their direction will embark on the President's steamer provided by that Committee.

The steamer "Sirius," under the management of the Committee on Navy, will receive at Elizabethport other guests and official personages of the Presidential party who cannot be accommodated on the President's steamer. Admission to steamer "Sirius" will be by Red ticket. The line of United States ships of war, yachts and steamboats will be formed in the upper Bay under Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., as Chief Marshal, and will be reviewed by the President.

On the arrival of the Presidential party in the East River, opposite Wall Street, a barge manned by a crew of ship masters from the Marine Society of the Port of New York, with Captain Ambrose Snow, President of that Society, as coxswain, will row the President ashore. The crew of the barge that rowed President Washington from Elizabethport to the foot of Wall Street were members of the same Society. The steamers "Erastus Wiman" and "Sirius," prior to the debarkation of the President, will land at Pier 16, Wall Street, the guests for the Reception at the Equitable Building, and proceed with the remaining passengers to West 23d Street Ferry and West 22d Street.

III. On arriving at foot of Wall Street the President of the United States will be received by the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the City of New York, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the Committee, and William G. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on States.

The President and other guests will next be escorted to the Equitable Building, where a reception and collation will be tendered them by the Committee on States.

The procession will be formed as follows:

Brevet Lt.-Col. FLOYD CLARKSON, Marshal.

Band 5th Regt. U. S. Artillery.

Three foot batteries 5th Regt. U. S. Artillery.

New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. Commanders of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in counties of New York and Kings.

Cappa's Band.

Uniformed Battalion of Veterans 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y. Uniformed Veteran Militia Associations of New York and

Brooklyn.

Band of the General Service, U. S. Army.

Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The General Committee of the Centennial Celebration.

The President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the City of New York, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the Committee, flanked by the barge crew from the Marine Society of the Port of New York.

The Vice-President of the United States and Lieut.-Governor of the State of New York.

The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy of the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judges of other Federal Courts.

The Governors of States, taking precedence in the order of admission of their states into the Union.

The official representation of the Senate of the United States.

The official representation of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Governors of Territories and President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia,



taking precedence in the order of establishment of their territorial governments.

The Admiral of the Navy; General Sherman; the Major-General commanding the Army; and officers of the Army and Navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress.

The official representation of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

The Presiding Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and Judges of other Courts of Record within the City of New York.

The Legislature of the State of New York.

The State Officers of the State of New York.

Judges and Justices of other Courts in the City of New York.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

Heads of Departments in the City of New York.

Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn.

The Foreign Consuls at New York, and officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Invited guests, without special order of precedence.

The distance from the landing at the foot of Wall St. to the Equitable Building being but a few blocks, the procession will proceed on foot from the landing at Wall St. to the Equitable Building, carriages being only provided for the President and his immediate party. At the reception in the Equitable Building the President with his Cabinet, the Governors of the States, the Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of the City of New York will have presented to them the guests who will pass and bow to the President and party without shaking hands (as was the custom at the reception of Washington in 1789). The reception will last from 2 to 3:30 o'clock. Admission only by Buff ticket.

IV. From 4 to 5:30 o'clock a public reception will be given to the President of the United States in the Governor's Room in the City Hall; the President, the Governor of the State of New York, and the Mayor of the City of New York proceeding under military escort.

At the steps of the City Hall a representation of girls from the Public Schools will assemble and welcome the President of the United States.

V. In the evening at nine o'clock the Centennial Ball will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House. The following is the programme:

The Mayor of the City of New York, as host and as Chairman of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, to arrive at the Metropolitan Opera House at a quarter past ten P. M., and at half-past ten to

receive the President of the United States and other distinguished guests.

The President to be brought to the Ball by the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, accompanied by the Governor of the State of New York and Mrs. Harrison, the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Jones.

The Manager of the Ball to meet the President at his carriage and conduct him into the building, where the formal reception by the Mayor will take place.

After the reception the guests above named will be conducted to the floor in the following order, escorted by a guard of honor:

The Mayor,                      The President,                      The Governor.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Harrison.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Morton.

The President of the General Committee and Mrs. Jones.

In front of the President's box the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment will present to the President the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the members of the Committee on Entertainment and of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

After the presentation, the opening Quadrille will be formed by the Manager of the Ball.

At Midnight the President and party will be escorted in the above order to the supper room, which order will be observed on returning. The serving of wine will cease at one o'clock A.M., in compliance with the law.

#### Tuesday, April 30th.

VI. Services of Thanksgiving, pursuant to the Proclamation of the President, will be held in the churches in New York and throughout the country at 9 A.M., being the hour at which religious services were held in New York City on April 30th, 1789.

VII. A special service of thanksgiving will be held in St. Paul's Chapel at 9 o'clock, which the President and other distinguished guests will attend. This service will be conducted by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York, as the service on the day of Washington's Inauguration in 1789 was conducted by the Bishop of New York, the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost. Admission only by Lavender ticket.

The Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church will meet the President at the Vesey Street gate and escort him to the west porch of the chapel, where he will be received by the rector and the full vestry. The President will then be escorted to the Washington pew, and on his withdrawal from the chapel the Vestry will escort him to the west porch, where he will be received by the Committee on Literary Exercises.

The services at St. Paul's Chapel will be as follows:

1. Processional Hymn.
2. Our Father, etc.

3. Psalm lxxxv.
4. First Lesson, Eccles. xlv.
5. Te Deum.
6. Second Lesson, St. John viii.
7. Benedicite.
8. Creed and Prayers.
9. Address by the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.
10. Recessional Hymn.

VIII. At the close of the religious services, at 9:45 A.M., the President and party will proceed to the Sub-Treasury Building, at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, the scene of the Inauguration ceremony on April 30th, 1789, where the Literary Exercises will take place. These exercises will begin 10 A.M., and will consist of an Invocation by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D.; a Poem by John Greenleaf Whittier; an Oration by Chauncey Mitchell Depew, LL.D.; an Address by the President of the United States, and the Benediction by the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York.

IX. At the conclusion of the Literary Exercises the President and members of the Cabinet, the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the United States will be driven to the Reviewing Stand at Madison Square to review the parade. Other guests will be carried to the reviewing stands by a special train on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, which will start at Hanover Square and run to the 23d Street station.

X. While the Literary Exercises are taking place the Military will move from the head of Wall Street and Broadway. The Column, under Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., as Chief Marshal, will be composed of the Cadets from the Military Academy of West Point, the Naval Cadets from Annapolis, the Troops of the Regular Army and Navy, and the National Guard of each State in the order in which the States ratified the Constitution or were admitted into the Union. These will be followed by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

XI. The route of the procession will be up Broadway to Waverly Place, through Waverly Place to Fifth Ave-

nue, thence up Fifth Avenue to 57th Street. The Reviewing Stand will be on the East side of Fifth Avenue on Madison Square, extending from 23d to 26th Streets.

The other stands will be as follows:

1. On the West side of Fifth Avenue from 24th to 25th Streets.
2. On the West side of Fifth Avenue from 40th to 42d Streets.
3. On the North side of Washington Square.
4. On the East side of Broadway at the City Hall Park.

XII. The Centennial Banquet will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House at 6:30 P.M.

XIII. At 8 P.M. there will be, at the Reviewing Stand, Madison Square, a free open-air Concert of vocal and instrumental music, under the auspices of the German Americans of New York.

XIV. During the evening there will be a general illumination of the city and display of fireworks in the following localities:

Tompkins Square, Canal Street Park, Washington Square, Union Square, 59th Street and Eighth Avenue, Mount Morris Park, East River Park (80th Street), Washington Heights, and places in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards not yet determined.

#### Wednesday, May 1st.

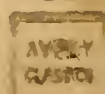
XV. The Industrial and Civic Parade, under command of Major-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, late U. S. Vols., Chief Marshal, will take place. The line of march will be from 57th Street down Fifth Avenue to Waverly Place; up Waverly Place to Broadway; and down Broadway to Canal Street. The procession will start at 10 A. M.

#### Wednesday, May 8th.

Close of the Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Relics in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House.

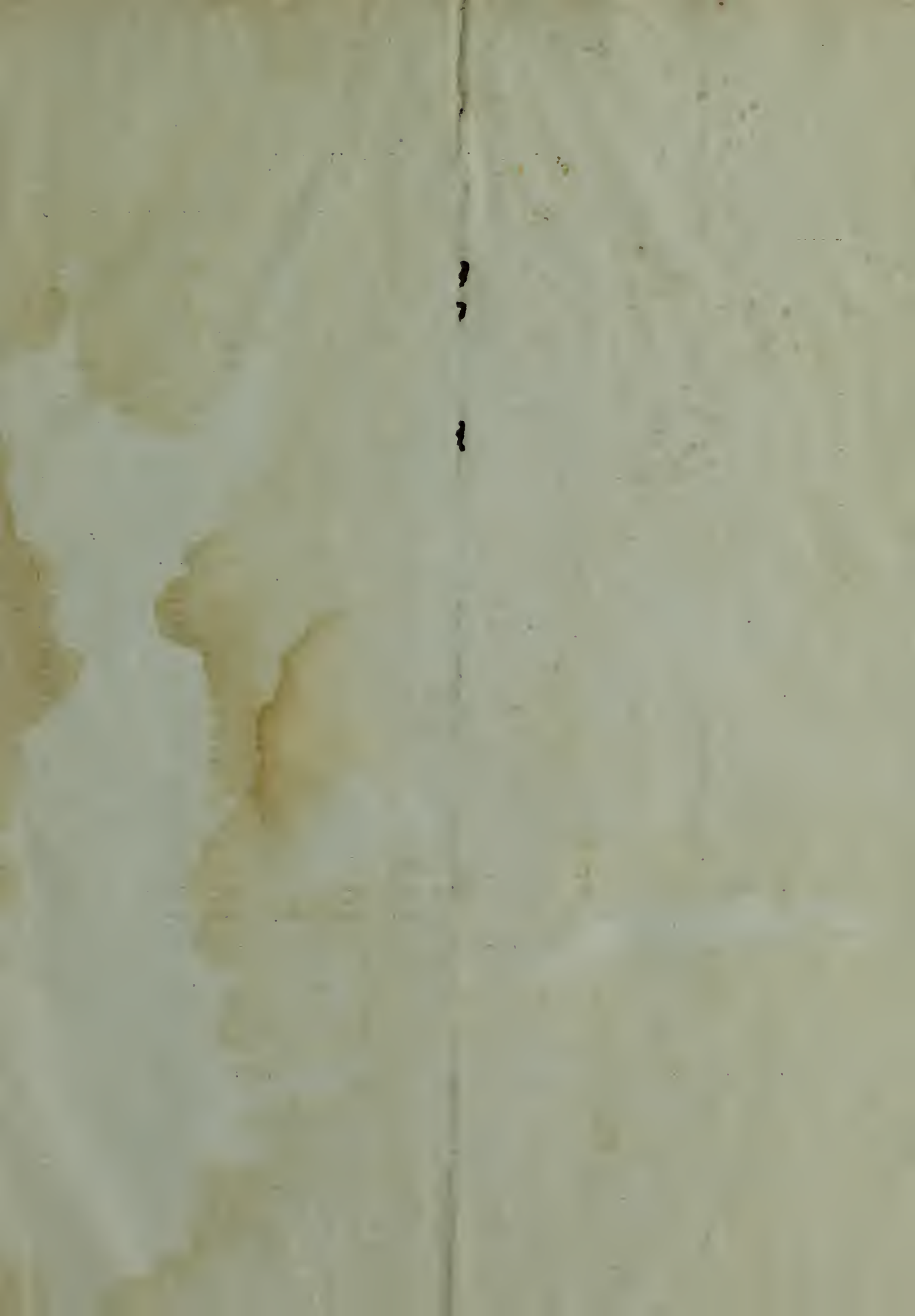
Officers of the Army and Navy and persons occupying official positions are requested to appear in full uniform.

DECEASED MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE OF TWO HUNDRED:  
—THOMAS W. CHRYSTIE, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, W. OTIS MUNROE, GUSTAV SCHWAB, ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON.



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Wednesday, April 17.

**Formal Opening** of the Loan Exhibition of Historical Portraits in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, at 8:30 P. M.

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Monday, April 29.

**Arrival of President** and Cabinet at 11 A. M. at Elizabethport, where they will embark for the foot of Wall Street, New York on the United States steamer Despatch.

**Naval Parade** of United States ships-of-war, steamboats and yachts, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.

**Reception and Luncheon** to the Presidential party in the Equitable Building, from 2 to 3:30 P. M.

**Public Reception** in the Governor's Room in the City Hall from 4 to 5:30 P. M.

**The Centennial Ball** at the Metropolitan Opera House at 9 P. M.

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Tuesday, April 30.

**Service** at St. Paul's Church at 9 A. M.

**Literary Exercises** at the Sub-Treasury building at 10 A. M.

PRAYER—REV. DR. P. S. STORRS.

POEM—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

ORATION—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

ADDRESS—PRESIDENT HARRISON.

BENEDICTION—ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

**Military Parade**, under the command of Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

**The Banquet** will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House at 6:30 P. M.

**Open Air Concert** at the Grand Stand on Madison Square.

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Wednesday, May 1.

**The Industrial and Civic Parade** will take place.

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Wednesday, May 8.

**Close of the Loan Exhibition.**